Every week you see Exclusive and realistic Pictures
WHERE? WEST END
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

For LATEST MARVELS in FILM PRODUCTION Come to the **WEST END** Telephone 3400.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 56 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 123 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phadnis
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Tzj. Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Pavedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Pahlajrai kursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 662

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong	
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai	
Madras	Malacca	Canton	
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow	
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow	
Amritsar	Klang	Peking	
Rangoon	Serenham	Tientsin	
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama	
Colombo		Kobe	
JAVA & SUMATRA,	INDO-CHINA,	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai	
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

16, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Enjoy your evening at
A. VIANELLI'S
REFRESHMENT ROOM
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 a.m., (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 6th March, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES HALAVI CLOTH MANUFACTURED IN THE FINLAY MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 9th day of March, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Nariman Toolsidas and Co., the Commission Agents of the Finlay Mills and on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. E. Elasa Sassoon.

36 bales each 50 pieces Halavi Cloth manufactured in the Finlay Mills, 10½ lbs. 29½ inches, 34 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March, 1917.

We are essentially Tailors, and Breeches makers and guarantee a satisfactory fit, in all garments which are cut by expert cutter and made up by skill labours.

VULLEY & SONS,
Ladies and Gents'. High grade Tailors,
GENERAL SUNDRY MERCHANTS,
Holland House,
Next to Hotel Majestic.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Crean Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let." and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG healthy Bania Graduate Batchelor studying for the final LL.B. Examination, aged 25, a reformer, wishes to marry *any educated Bania girl* of 16 or 18. Communications private. Photo will be sent if required. Write to Box No. 629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7282

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co.. Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED by English Lady, young pupils, (Parsis, Hindus, or Mahomedans, girls) for tuition in English. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 672

A YOUNG BELGIAN LADY, who speaks Foreign languages, desires to travel with a family or single person as a COMPANION, SECRETARY or GOVERNESS in India, Australia, Java or America. Write to Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7293

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR and a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEON for Dhrangadhra State Medical Department: quarters and conveyance free. Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra, Kathiawar. 7283

WANTED.—An energetic, honest and industrious STOREKEEPER capable of handling mechanical and Electrical Stores and machinery. He must be thoroughly conversant with Book-keeping and Accounts. Persons having the requisite qualifications need only apply. Salary from Rs 100 to Rs 150 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Box. No. 628, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 7277

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivje Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7173 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "an excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Goraeanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

MOTOR BOAT, Steel hull, Length 22ft. Beam 5 feet, Horse power 10, Fitted with battery and magneto ignition. Rupees 1,750. Write to Box No. 633, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7293

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1081

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—GODOWNS and upper 3 floors suitable for offices, clubs, residence, hotel, etc. situated at Appolo Street, near Share Bazar, Fort, opp. Messrs. LIPTONS, Ltd. Rent moderate. Apply to HARIRAM NATHUBHAI, c/o Messrs. Dharsi Nanji & Co., Danabunder, Bombay No. 3, Tel. No. 1311. 7188.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

DARJEELING.

THE EDEN SANITARIUM will OPEN on the 1st April, 1917.
For full particulars please apply to the
7287 SECRETARY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 7285

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Dictation at the Central Telegraph Offices in Bombay, Karachi and Poona on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1917, for 12 appointments as General Scale probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the Signalling Establishment, 5 appointments as Local Scale women probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the Signalling Establishment and 11 appointments as Local Scale probationers in the Indian portion of the Signalling Establishment of this Department, Bombay Circle. Men candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years and women candidates between the ages of 16 and 20 years and must have passed the VII standard of an European School and the VI of an English teaching School. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates in original (nationality certificates not required in case of Indians) must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 18th March, 1917. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by the certificates in original mentioned above. Candidates should state at which of the 3 Offices named in this Notice they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month while under training in a Telegraph Class for a period not exceeding 12 months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

J. G. BERRIE,
For Postmaster-General,
(Traffic) Bombay.
Bombay, the 3rd March, 1917. 7286

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a post of Temporary LECTURER in Logic and English in the Provincial Service of Government at the Karnatak College, to be opened at Dharwar from June, 20th 1917. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. No free quarters: appointment terminable by either party on notice being given one month before the end of term. Applications must reach the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, on or before March 31st, 1917, and must be accompanied by a statement of parentage birth-date, caste, school and college career and experience as a teacher: also by certificates and references. Applicants must hold an M.A. degree with Honours and have obtained Honours in Philosophy at either M.A. or B.A.

A. L. COVERNTON.
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.
Poona 3rd March, 1917. 7284.

NOTICE.

LOST—Between Cumballa War Hospital and Green's Taxi Stand, on the evening of 2nd March, a LADY'S HAND-BAG, containing a sum of money in notes, a locket and chain and identity disc, bearing the name SISTER SIBLEY, Q. A. I. M. N. S. R. Kindly return to MATRON, Cumballa War Hospital. 7272

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai DIWALIBAI, widow of JASWIR BHUDAR, of Bombay Jain Inhabitant .....Deceased.

1. MOHANLAL MALUKCHAND, of Bombay Jain inhabitant, residing at Pydhoni, outside the Fort, a clerk, in the employ of Shri Neminathji temple, and
2. CHHAGANLAL SAVCHAND also of Bombay Jain inhabitant, residing at Shroff Bazar, and a merchant, the executors of the last will and Testament of the deceased above named according to the tenor thereof .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforsaid this twenty-fourth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI,

The 24th day of February, 1917.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
7294 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 748 of 1916, O.S.

The BANK of BARODA, Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) MAMOOBAI, widow of BHIMJI BHANJI; (2) LAXMIDAS BHIMJI and (3) NANJI BHANJI ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1916, and the Consent Chamber order dated the 8th day of February, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises, on the days following that is to say the property described under Lot No. I on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. II on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. III on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. IV on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March 1917 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in the undermentioned four properties:—viz:—

LOT No. I.—All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground respectively situate on Western side of Duncan Road and on the Northern side of Doorgadevi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Fort containing by admeasurement 646 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2337 New No. 3657 Old Survey No. 15 and New Survey No. 565; together with the messuages or tenements respectively standing thereon assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7445 and 7889 Doorgadevi Street No. 79, 80 to 86 Duncan Road Street Nos. 286, 288 and 290 and which said land and premises are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Samuel bin Reaz Mahomed on or towards the South by the said Doorgadevi Street on or towards the East by the said Duncan Road and on or towards the West by the property of Memon Cosman Chauroney and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Jetha Ludhani and are now in the possession of the tenants of Mamoobai widow of Bhimji Bhanji.

LOT NO. II.—All those two pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground with the bungalow out-houses and stables standing thereon situate at Tardeo outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay now containing by admeasurement 2166 and 4275 square yards or thereabouts respectively but shown in the Collector's records as admeasuring together 6422 8/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 326, 328, 328 and 528 and New Nos. 13846 and 14040 Old Survey Nos. 117, 169 and 110 and New Survey No. 7021 assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward D No 3734 (1) and (2) 3735, 3756, 3737 (1, 2 and 3) 3735 (1) and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3A, 3B, 107 109, 109A, 113-117 and bounded on the East and North by the property of Vithoba Ramji and Ramchander Manekji on the West by the Public Road and on the South by the property of Wasudeo Ramchander and all which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the first defendant Mamoobai.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 510 New No. 6162 Old Survey No. 899 and New Survey No. 2257 together with the tenement or messuage dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 1597 Street Nos. 18, 20 all which premises are situate at Vadachi Gadi in Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West partly by the property of Bai Jeevanbai widow of Karamchand Soonderji and partly by the property of Kasserbai wife of Dewji Soonderjee and on the South partly by Bhandaree Street and partly by the house of Memon Ebrahim Jawail and on or towards the North by ... and which said premises were and are in the possession of the tenants of the said Mamoobai widow of Bhimji Bhanji.

LOT NO. IV.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 299 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 717 New No. 6433 Old Survey No. 5910 and New Survey No. 2581 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward 1352, 1353 Street Nos. 106, 108 and 108A all which premises are situate at Kazi Syed Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West by the passage for halalkhore partly belonging to Dada Israel and partly belonging to the said premises on or towards the North by the house of Dhunji Ebji and on or towards the South by the house of Poonjiaji Cawasjee which said premises were and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mamoobai widow of Bhimjee Bhanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Little and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at the Old Secretariat, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Company, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1917.

H. H. WADIA,
7288 Commissioner.

WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

BRITISH SUCCESS!

Case diagnosed "Phthisis advanced" by Medical Board.

5 MONTHS LATER.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Weight increased 12lbs.
Right lung clear of germs.
Left lung almost entirely healed.
No T. B. in sputum.

Distinguished Dr. decides to give this remedy to his Phthisis patients.
"Hopeless" case also cured.

Send for convincing medical evidence to Box 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an AUCTION SALE held by Messrs. Sorabji Cawasji and Co., at the instance of Messrs. Chabildas Lakhmidas and Narandas Lakhmidas mortgagees of the within-mentioned immoveable property, the same property was contracted to be purchased by our client Devji Kanji. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of ownership, sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to or irrespective of such claims and the same shall be considered to have been waived and null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Doongri De Souza Streets, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 603 New No. 6262. Old Survey No. 982 and New Survey No. 2194 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-three (233) square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1799 and Street Nos. 148-154 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Tejpal Khatao, on or towards the South by the property of Poonsey Champsey, on or towards the East by the said Doongri Jao De Souza Street and on or towards the West by the property of Currim Meghji.

Dated this fifth day of March, 1917.

P. L. PARUCK.
For Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
7295

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
6-30 To-night 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
Presents
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
In Another latest budget of Songs.
C. MORRIS
Comedian and Dancer.
Return Visit
of
MISS MONA
The Popular Bombay Soubrette
in
CATCHY CHORUSES
Intercepted by
A GREAT LONDON PRODUCTION
THE CHILDREN OF THE CIRCUS.
AND
KEYSTONE COMEDIES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
THURSDAY, MARCH 8th.
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
and
Special Engagement following their enormous Sucess in China and Japan
of
THE WHAT NOTS:
A HIGH CLASS VARIETY COMPANY
And
MYSTICAL ENTERTAINMENT
Comprising
RENVILLE ROBERTY
MASTER MAGICIAN
AND ILLUSIONIST
MISS IRENE BERYL
Classical and speciality dancing, chorus, ballad and Serio Singing, ragtime medleys.
"SHE STANDS ALONE"
CHARLIE
Comedian.
THAT'S ALL, with a Style of his own.
THE WARLEYS.
MINISTERS OF MIRTH.
Scatch Artists and dancers.
BRILLIANT COSTUMES
and
SPECTACULAR LIGHT EFFECTS
Intercepted by
THE FLOWER GIRL OF MONT MARTRE
Featuring PROTEA.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE Conversazione (open to members only) will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, 12th March, 1917, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Elphinstone College, Fort.

Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon the 8th March at the Town Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.
EDWARDS THEATRE, Kalbadevi Road.
This week's powerful drama
6 Parts. **ZVANI** 7,000 feet.
See the startling sacrifices of an Indian Girl towards her European lover.
Also other Comic and Dramatic Films.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
PLAN AT THE THEATRE.
N B.—Booklet can be sent post free to any address on request.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p. m
EMPIRE CINEMA
The Cinema that shows the pick of the
WORLD'S BEST PICTURES
A film version of the most successful Drama ever Written. Pathe's Wonderful Film
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"
in 2 Periods and 8 Reels featuring
MARIE FROMET
THE wonderful child actress of
"LES MISERABLE" FAME
THIS WEEK 1ST EPISODE 4000 FEET
BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR FILM
MINING ACTIVITY ON THE BRITISH FRONT
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS BY EMPIRE CINEMA
LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER SERIES
Another EMPIRE Exclusive
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in "THUNDER AND LIGHTNING"
The world's greatest comedian in his happiest vein. A 3,000 feet comedy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Commencing Saturday March 10th
At 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
presents
THE
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY
COMPANY
of
25 ARTISTES 25
in
THE GREAT LONDON REVUE
"THE REDHEADS"
"THE REDHEADS"
"THE REDHEADS"
FULL ORCHESTRA
under the direction of
WOLSELEY CHARLES
Booking will open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Tuesday Morning March 6th.
(Matinee Sunday March 11th at 6 p.m.)

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA,
SANDHURST ROAD
(East of Olympia Cinema)
Where
A Mystery of Mysteries. Unique piece in the pictorial world, full of sensation and thrill. To see it is to admit the highest advancement of science that a human brain can ever achieve. Instruction and amusement going side by side. It keeps your heart beating as episode after episode meets your eyes.
TO-NIGHT.
THE MYSTERY OF AL-SIN
III PART.
EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 3-30 p. m.
MATINEES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-15 p. m.
A SUPER SERIAL.
45,000 ft. Long. 8,000 ft. Weekly.
Al-Sin the self-styled "Higher one" and his gang of resourceful desperados will stand at your service to give you a touch of their mightiness in Science, Art and foresight.
Fail not to pay a visit and you shall not have cause for regret.
To be distributed
RS. 500 CASH PRIZES.
amongst the on-lookers.

EXCELSIOR
6-30 THEATRE 9-45
OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
Exclusive to Excelsior Syndicate.
With the Irish at the Front!
THE MUNSTER FUSILIERS
IN A
BOMBING RAID.
Taken on the spot.
DESTRUCTION OF A GERMAN BLOCKHOUSE.
Remarkable pictures of British big-gun work taken through a trench loophole at great risk.
Eight huge shells are fired which gradually get the range. Daring work by artillery Observation Officer. Finally a shell lands right in the centre of the German Defence. There is a terrific explosion and the whole Blockhouse completely vanishes. Putting "Mother" (the Big British Gun) to bed.
Other remarkable films to follow.
JACKIE SAUNDERS
the wild girl in
ADVENTURES OF A MAD CAP.
Max Linder in a screamiug absurdity
MAX BECOMES A COOK.
Prices Rs. 2, 1, and 8 and 4 annas.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY
AT 5-30 AND 9-30.
THIRD
MAMMOTH
PROGRAMME.
ECLIPSING
all
PREVIOUS EFFORTS.
AT 5-30 AND 9-30
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
will present
The Greatest and Best Specialities from their extensive repertoire.
Prices Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Rs. 1, and As. 8, Box seats Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.
PLANS AT ROSE & CO.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.
Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—
White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).
We manufacture also:—
French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.
Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities.
THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.
BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY
Telegraphic Address:—White Paint.
Telephone No. 3953.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 5.

There have been only isolated falls of rain. Merguie reports one and a half inches and Port Blair one. Slight disturbance is advancing eastward across Northern India.

Forecast:—Few falls of rain in South-east Punjab and adjoining districts also in south Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 5th March, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately o heavily clouded in the south-eastern and south-western districts, lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme north and in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the extreme north-western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature has risen generally but is still below normal in the extreme southern dist icts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies ar, clear in Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana Humidity is in defect at Karachi, Bikaner and Kotah and normal or in excess else where. Temperature has beco ne normal

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Centrl India West and normal or in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded Humidity is in excess at Bombay but in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature has become normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—A depression has appeared over the south-west Punjab, Sind and west Rajputana and has caused light or moderate cloud in the Punjab, the west United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few thunderstorms have already occurred in Baluchistan and Rajputana but the associated precipitation has been insignificant. Conditions are unsettled also in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces.

Some showers are likely in Rajputana, the west United Provinces and the south-east Punjab. Some thunderstorms may occur in the Central Provinces, the southern half of the Deccan and in Malabar.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Mar 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 11 a.m. 9 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.783	Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.5	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.7	,,
Deg Point	71.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.763	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	0 4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.2	,,
Minimum.....do.....	73.7	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	.....NE,WNW,NW,WNW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	150 Miles	

THE MOTORISTS' GUIDE (INDIA).

A Hand Book For The Use of Motorists, Officials, Lawyers and others touching on all matters connected with the Motor. As well as a General Guide explaining.

THE NEW MOTOR VEHICLES LAW.

Comprising Facts about the Motor Vehicle, How to Drive, Training the Eye, Some General Advice, Lady Drivers, A Driving Lesson, Motor Touring in India, Car Insurance and including an annotated version of

THE INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES LAW.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR VECHICLES RULES.
THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION.
REGULATIONS (EUROPEAN AND INDIAN).
THE AIRSHIP ACT.
THE TAXI CAB RGEULATIONS AND FARES.
THE PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.
THE CARBIDE REGULATIONS.
THE BOILER INSPECTION REGULATIONS.
MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.
A MAP of INDIA, and
A MAP of BOMBAY showing places, Within a Day's Run.

Specially prepared for Motorists.

Second Edition,

BY

M. J. GILES,

Chief Inspector of Police, Arms, Explosives, Theatre Poisons, Petroleum and Motor Vehicles Department,

HEAD POLICE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Obtainable from the Author or from MESSRS. TARAPURWALLA & SONS, Booksellers, BOMBAY.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube.

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,

Gaiety Theatre Chambers, Fort BOMBAY.

"CHRONICLE" DEFAMATION CASE.

HORNIMAN V. SURAJMAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Justice Sir John Heaton.)

Mr. Setalwad with Messrs. B. J. Desai and Bahadurji appeared for the appellant, while the Advocate-General with Mr. Inverarity represented the respondent.

Mr. Strangman resuming his address started by giving summaries of the two articles that had appeared in the "Chronicle" on the 7th and 10th March, 1916. He commented on certain statements in those articles and contended that they were not proved to be true. He said that the writer's comments on the conduct of Surajmal "under the circumstances revealed" were unfair, in that those comments were not based on facts that were proved to be true, for Surajmal had denied the allegations made against him. Counsel said that the writer was inaccurate when he said that the charges made against Surajmal, were "unanswered" or "unrefuted, when they were denied by Surajmal in cross-examination.

Counsel commented at length on the statement of the writer that "the plaintiff was a mere creature of Surajmal and said that the writer had not proved that the circumstances in the case had revealed that the plaintiff was a creature of Surajmal. Referring to Surajmal's answers in the form of "I do not remember," counsel argued that they were satisfactorily explained by Surajmal when he said that he was frightened and bullied when he saw a paper being flourished by Mr. Davar, who was cross-examining him.

At last, coming to the question of damages, counsel said this was a case in which the professional conduct of a solicitor was attacked and that the Court had to take note of the fact that no hint of any apology was offered by the defence. Counsel read from Odger, page 373, on the point of damages. He said Mr. Horniman had persisted in the allegations against Surajmal. He also read from the evidence of Mr. Horniman and from the judgment of the lower court on the question of damages.

Counsel read further from legal authorities on the same question and observed in conclusion:—"I submit it is quite clear on these authorities and all the facts in the suit that there were unfair comments based on misstatement of facts."

MR. SETALWAD'S REPLY.

Mr. Setalwad, in reply, said he submitted that he had established that the facts were correctly stated in the articles as being the materials on which the comments were based. He contended that the comments made by the writer were fair comments, such as could be made by any person of reason and intelligence on the facts disclosed in the pleadings and proceedings in the suit of Bhagwandas and under the circumstances in which Bhagwandas's suit had terminated. Counsel complained that Mr. Strangman had introduced his comments on the evidence of Engineer merely with a view to bring prejudice. He said the terms of hostility on which Engineer lived with Surajmal were not known to Mr. Horniman. Counsel emphatically denied that Mr. Horniman knew that Engineer was hostile to Surajmal and that on that account he had brought about the Police Court proceedings against Surajmal. It was never suggested nor could it be pretended, he said, that Mr. Horniman knew about the fact that Engineer and Surajmal were on hostile terms. Counsel asked the Court to banish from its mind all those materials in the argument of Mr. Strangman which had really nothing to do with the issue in the suit and which were imported into the argument simply for the purpose of creating prejudice. Counsel said there was no doubt that it was Dada's written statement that had induced the writer to make the statement of the payment of Surajmal's own cheque, so that the writer could not be charged with making an untrue statement. As regards Surajmal's settling the case over the head of the opposite attorney, counsel said that it was admitted by Surajmal himself that he had prepared the draft at the suggestion of his clerk—the draft of the letter which was to be sent by Ashidbai to her own solicitor. Counsel proceeded to say that there could be no doubt that Surajmal had assisted at the settlement of the case, he having drafted the letter. Surajmal had admitted, continued counsel, that De Cunha did not know that he (Surajmal) had settled the suit. Surajmal, said counsel, wrote, "We are informed by our client," to show as if to convey that he had received the information from his own agent or client. Counsel said Surajmal had written "We are informed" to the opposite solicitor when he himself had drafted the letter. He wrote in a manner to convey the impression as if he had nothing personally to do with having brought about the settlement.

Heaton, J: I say Mr. Surajmal must have been an innocent attorney if he imagined for a moment to deceive Mr. De Cunha.

Mr. Setalwad: It may be that it was very foolish.

Justice Heaton: Mr. Surajmal must be a singularly unsuspecting and innocent practitioner to imagine that?

Mr. Setalwad: Surajmal admitted that.

Justice Heaton: It seems to me that there must be some other object in trying to deceive Mr. De Cunha?

Mr. Setalwad: What other object could there be?

Justice Heaton: I don't know.

Mr. Setalwad: It may be that Surajmal would succeed in the attempt; that may be his attempt; there cannot possibly be any other object. Continuing, counsel said, the gravamen of the charge against Surajmal was that he had settled the matter with Dada direct, and, said counsel, whether his client or agent took any part in the transaction did not alter or modify the charge in any way. It would add to, said he, rather then alter the charge. The writer's comments on Surajmal having written the letter beginning with "we are informed" were perfectly true, because Surajmal had assisted at the settlement. Surajmal had admitted that he did draft the letter. The criticism was to the effect that Surajmal wrote the letter beginning with the words "we are informed," while he himself knew the thing, having assisted in carrying out the settlement. Surajmal wrote "we are informed," with the object of concealing his part in bringing about the settlement.

Justice Heaton: Quite so. Surajmal may have drafted the letter on the information brought to him by Vinayekrao or Nanabhai or both that Tatya had agreed to settle the matter for Rs. 9,000?

Mr. Setalwad: That may be so.

Mr. Strangman: This is misrepresentation of evidence.

Mr. Setalwad: I am going to read the evidence. My learned friend need not jump up.

Justice Heaton: Surajmal got the information from Vinayekrao or Nanabhai; it is not his personal information?

Mr. Setalwad: That is what I say. he is surprised to get the information, when he took part in finally putting the settlement through. Continuing, counsel said, if out of fifty facts stated, on which criticism was based, one fact came out to be untrue, that criticism would not be affected; if it did, there would be the unreasonableness of law.

Justice Heaton: I think it would be unreasonableness of law.

Mr. Setalwad: That is why I say. (At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch. After it sat again, Mr. Setalwad proceeded with his address as follows): Surajmal wrote the letter with the words "we are informed," in the commencement, to convey the impression that he had nothing to do personally with the settlement, and, therefore, came in the observations made by the writer of these articles. Then, the comments were made on facts, found in the pleadings and in what transpired in the Court. Therefore, the comments were fair comments. Although Surajmal had attempted to contradict the allegations in his examination-in-chief in general terms, he had been disingenuous and shifty, when giving answers in cross-examination. That was on Saturday, the 26th February, 1916. On the 28th February, 1916, Monday, Surajmal actually went to the Court, and the plaintiff submitted to the dismissal of his suit with costs, so that Surajmal's further cross-examination came to an end on those facts, alleged against him. The plaintiff unconditionally submitted to the withdrawal of the suit with costs; therefore, the writer said that "prima facie" the allegations against Surajmal were true. And he commented that "here is the conduct of Surajmal, a responsible attorney of this Court, who is quite content to allow a veil to be drawn on the allegations in an unsatisfactory manner and walked out of court quite pleased with himself with the result of the suit. Therefore, contended counsel, no criticism would be too severe. "What would a man of ordinary intelligence have said about it" asked counsel? Any intelligent person, proceeded counsel, any person of ordinary common sense would make, would be entitled to make, and would be right in making the comments that were made by this writer on these facts. Counsel regretted that Mr. Strangman had not realised the gravity of the answers that Surajmal had given in cross-examination, which would cast a slur on every solicitor of this Court. Those answers would not be excusable under any circumstances. The answers of Surajmal, which could be relied on this point, were "I will not swear; I did not do it; I don't remember if I did it; "No solicitor of this Court could pretend that those answers were not open to the gravest censure. Counsel said Mr. Strangman has shut his eyes completely to the gravity of those charges. "Could you conceive," asked counsel, "I venture to submit, anything more puerile than the explanation, which Surajmal gives for these answers"? His explanations shortly stated, continued counsel, were that he was bullied by counsel in the lower court into making those statements. That explanation, said counsel, would not commend itself to any sensible person; therefore, the criticism contained in the two articles, was a fair comment. The right reading of the articles, urged counsel, ought to enable the Court to come to only one conclusion that this was a matter for enquiry by the authorities concerned. That was a proper and justifiable conclusion to arrive at on the facts revealed. Counsel then referred to certain authorities on the point of fair comment, and urged that the facts stated in the two articles were correctly stated and that the comments made on them were fair comments. In conclusion he asked the Court to dismiss the suit with costs, or, failing that, to give the plaintiff only nominal damages and no costs. He applied to the Court that, in passing the decree in appeal, the other defendants in the suit in the lower court, who were not in appeal, should be permitted to associate with the appellant. He cited authorities for granting such association.

Judgment was reserved.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF MARCH, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

44-16-112-15—Matu J and M, Shirinbai and anr v Sakinabai and ors, Edg G W and Co, Matu J and M.

47-16-112-15—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai v Sakinabai and ors, Edg G W and Co, Matu J and M, Payne and Co.

54-16-1052-15—Payne and Co, Burzor Framroz R Joshi v Mahomed Dada and Co. Wadia G and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

43-16-779-16—Bhimji and Co, Nanji Govindji v. Sakarchand Khushalchand & ors, M B Chothia.

S C 59-16-382-16—Daph F and D, Sulleman Haji Essak & anr v. Khima Suttra and anr, Payne and Co.

62-16-554-15—Ard H D and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Poona Cotton and Silk Mafg Co Ltd in Liquidation & anr, Ard H D and Co., Bhai K and G.

58-16-1077-15.—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Idanbai v Ahsonally Mazherally Ard H D & Co.

52-16-1337-15.—Little & Co., Hakmaji Motaji & Co. a firm v. Lakhaji Dalaji & Co. firm, Payne & Co.

61-16-172-16.—Mirza M & M, Mahomedally Ahmedally v. Hoosemboo, Matubhai J & M.

67-16-713-16—Jamsetji R and D. Tulsidas Tejpal v. A L Perriera, Moticha & Co.

68-16-542-16—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hookamchand Malvi H M and R.

69-16-364-16.—Edg G W & Co., Narotam Morarji Goculdas & ors v. The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. (in (Liquidation) Little and Co.

70-16-1081-15.—Payne & Co., The Phoenix Mills Ltd, v. Madhowdas Rupchand and Co a firm, Mulji & Th.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSA.

LONG CAUSES.

170-16—Shamrao M and H, Gulam Ahmed Afzalkhan v Messrs Arturo Bonechi a firm, Captain and Vaidya, Part heard.

1203-16—Daph F and D, Rahimbhoy Kassambhoy v Ebrahimbhoy Kassam, Hiralal and Co.

418-16—Captain and Vaidya, Mariambibi v Ahamed Saheb Miya Mulla, Judah and S.

1147-16—Purnanand and Co, Narotam Jetharam Desai v Sunderji Walji and ors, Hiralal and Co.

1158-16—Pandia and Co, Vishnu Bala Shinde v Messrs Tricumji Jivendas a firm, Kanga and S.

1175-16—Merwanji K and Co, Sunderdas Balchand and ors v Gopiram Hajarimal a firm.

1127-16—Manchershaw and N, Shamrao Sunderji Clogle v Anant Kashinath Wagle and anr, Judah and S.

656-16—Malvi H M and R, Shagamlal Sukhanand and ors v Chhitarmal Umedsingh and ors.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

C C 1271-16—Patell and Ezekiel, Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Sethna v M D Puri, G B Pandya, Part heard.

646-16—Maneck D and Co, Dattatrya Trimbak Jad v The Western India Turf Club, Cragie B and C.

734-12—In person, The South India Mills Co Ltd v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Merwanji K and Co.

633-16—Smetham B and Co, Manilal Laxman Ponda v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

765-16—Vachha and Co, Kaderbhai Fazalbhai a firm v Khoja Jusabbhai Vellebhai, Kanga and S.

1186-15—Matubhai J and M, The National Financing and Comm Corpn Ltd v Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansar Alkari, Motichand and D, Matubhai J and M.

1104-16—Captain and V, Dadabhoy Harichand a firm v Maganlal Harjiwandas, Hiralal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

57-17—Motichand and D, Sabourdas Vanmalidas v Bhagwandas Vithaldas.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1072-15—Edg G W and Co, Gowridutt Ganpatrai a firm v Motilal Tejmal a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

732-16—Wadia G and Co, Rustomji Muncherji Kooka v Jafferbhoy Pradhan and Co a firm.

960-16—Merwanji K and Co, Shamchandra Rampratap v Rampratap Bhanliram and ors.

971-16—Nadirsha and D, Hormusji Sorabji v Nawab Mir Abdul Alamkhan.

1164-16—Daph F and D, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Chellabhai Amarchand and anr.

1165-16—Bhai K and Gir, Sunderdas Balchand and ors v Asandas Madhumal a firm.

7-17—Merwanji K and Co, Khan Bahadur Mulla Fakurudin Mulla Motabhoy Bai Shirinbai Burjorji Joga.

53-17—Captain and V, Messrs. Bruel and Co a firm v Kashiram Bhagwandas Payne and Co.

64-17—Surajmal and Co, Punjalal Hurgovindas v Multani Kissondas Parashram Chowdari.

70-17—Patell and Eze, Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Sethna v Steve Buckingham and anr.

73-17—Patell and Eze, Rutonji Dadabhoy Padshaw v Moosa Mahomed Alli, Unwalla P and P.

104-17—Dubash and Co, Vala Mal Chander Bhau and ors v Ratanchand Jhandamal, Smetham B and Co.

118-17—Mulji and Tha, Dawood Bhanji Peermahomed v Peeraj Hariram, Bhimji and Co.

123-17—Motichand and D, Harichand Manchharam and anr v Damanlal Purbhuram Gajjar.

143-17—Manecklal and Co, Soonderdas Nathoo v Kalianji Damodar.

156-17—Jehangir and S, Ruttonsha Ardeshir Parekh v Kondo Janardhan Chatre and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

447-16—Payne and Co, Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malekatejar v C Vorhaid and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, Part heard.

579-15—Malvi H M and R, Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Jethmal and anr, Part heard, 23-2-17.

657-16—N C Dalal (for a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhowji v Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D and D.

1037-16—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Korba Errayya Sayanna v Korba Sayanna Errayya and ors, Purnanand and Co.

1096-14—Khund L and M, Kanjvehori Govindrao Joshi v Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and ors, Manecklal and Co, Forbes and Co, Un P and P.

930-16—Ard H D and Co, Purshotamdas Harkissondas v The Central India Spng. Wvg. and Mfg. Co Ltd. Wadia G and Co.

S C Ct 483/18307-16—Dikshit Dh and P, Bhagwanji Tulsidas v Furdoonji Jamaspji, Pandia and Co.

204-15—Surajmal and Co, Ratansey Maneckchand v Jethabhai Narsey and ors, Wadia G and Co, Mehta D and L.

1347-16—Surajmal and Co, Ratansey Maneckchand v Velji Natha and ors, Purnanand and Co, Wadia G and Co. Mehta D and L.

614-16—Rustomji and G, Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed and ors v Haji Sao Sulleman and ors, Captain and V, Nanu H and Co, for postponement.

561-16—Payne and Co, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co a firm v Deokaran Nanji and ors, Captain and V, Pandia and Co. For postponement.

1206-16—Edg G W and Co, Edulji Hormusji Sopariwalla v Esoofalli Keekabhoy. Ard H D and Co.

1358-16—Manecklal and Co, Keshavji Lalji v Chandulal Nandlal Desai, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No 2-17. In person, Bai Premabai widow v Dhanjibhoy Motabhai Vakil and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co Pandia and Co.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

BOTH ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Espalanade Police Court, yesterday, before the third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Veloze charged Pitamber Radha, a tailor, Ali Mahomed Walli Willah, an embroiderer, and Mahomed Ebrahim, a victoria driver, with possessing half a grain of cocaine each, without a license, on the 4th instant, at Duncan Cross Road, Phul Gully and 3rd Kumbharwada respectively.

The accused were convicted. The first and the third, who had a previous conviction each, were sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each. The second was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10, in default, to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

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PRESS ASSOCIATION DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

FULL TEXT OF THE MEMORIAL.

OPERATION OF THE PRESS ACT.

ITS HARDSHIPS AND PETTY ANNOYANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI Mar, 5

His Excellency the Viceroy received a deputation of the Press Association of India at the Viceregal Lodge this morning. Among those who formed the deputation were Mr. B. G. Horniman (President), Hon. Pandit Malaviya (Allahabad), Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor, Leader Allahabad, Mr. S. Sinha, Editor "Hindustan Review," Bankipore; Mr. Gopala Iyengar Editor, "Tribune," Lahore; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Editor, "Young India," Bombay, and Mr. M. C. Moli Honorary Secretary. At Mr. Horniman's request the Viceroy allowed the following address to be taken as read:—

THE MEMORIAL.

To

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble

FREDERICK JOHN NAPIER,

BARON CHELMSFORD,

P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G. G.M.I.E.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Representatives of the Press Association of India, have ventured to seek this opportunity of waiting upon Your Excellency in order to lay before you the grievances under which the Press in this country is labouring by the operation of the Press Act of 1910 (Act I, 1910) and we would express to Your Excelency our grateful appreciation of the courtesy that you have extended to us by acceding to the request of the Council of the Association to receive this deputation in person.

2. The Press Association of India was formed in December, 1915, for the defence of the interests of the Press in general and its protection against undue encroachment upon its liberties by legislation or executive action in particular. Its membership includes the proprietors or editors, and in most cases both, of the leading Indian journals in the country and the proprietors of a large number of private presses. It is because its members feel that the Act of 1910 has endangered the liberty and gravely hampered the beneficial activities of the Press of this country in both the above respects, while at the same time inflicting unjustifiable hardships on the owners of newspapers and presses, that we have sought this opportunity of laying our grievances before Your Excellency.

3. We feel that it is not necessary to address to Your Excellency any elaborate argument in defence of the principle of a free press, because it is the fact that that principle has been long since accepted by the British Government in India, in accordance with the liberal traditions which have inspired British statesmen in "the extension of freedom into all departments of life and over the whole world"—a phrase recently used by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour in regard to the ideals of British rule. As far back as 1835 Sir Charles Metcalfe, then Governor-General of India, granted freedom to the Indian Press and with the exception of the Act of 1867 for the registration of owners of presses, of which we do not at present complain, that freedom until 1910 was only interrupted or modified on two occasions,—the Act of 1857 which was enacted only for a year and was not renewed and Lord Lytton's Act of 1878 which was repealed three years later. Both these acts were, like that of 1910, in the nature of emergency legislation, but the Act of which we complain has now remained in force,—against, we venture to say, the practically unanimous view of Indian opinion,—for seven years. But the principle of the freedom of the Press has not been disputed, and was indeed emphasised at the time of the passage of the present Act through the Legislative Council, when the late Sir Herbert Risley promised that the Act should be repealed when the necessity for it had ceased to exist. We feel assured that Your Excellency is as anxious that the Press in India should be free and unfettered as ourselves and we are only concerned therefore to endeavour to persuade you that the necessity for such a measure as that of 1910 does not exist, and that its continuance on the Statute Book is unnecessary and its practical everyday working a grave and undesirable infrongement of public liberties.

WHOLE PRESS MADE TO SUFFER FOR CRIMES OF A FEW.

4. Your Excellency will bear with us while we recall, as briefly as possible, the circumstances under which this Act came to be placed on the Statute Book. The Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Act set out that "the continued recurrence of murderous outrages had shown that the measures hitherto taken to deal with anarchy and sedition required strengthening." Prosecutions, it was stated, though they had proved successful, had "produced no permanent improvement in the tone of the Press, a certain section of which had continued both by openly seditious writing and by suggestion and veiled incitement to inculcate hostility to British rule." It was therefore rendered necessary "to assume control over printing presses as well as newspapers." Thus the Press as a whole was made to suffer for the crimes of a certain section,—and we may say a very small section,—of it. Not only so, but we think it is correct to say, that the majority of the newspapers contained in that small section, if not all of them, had ceased actually to exist before the Act came into operation, not so much through fear of the Act as by the operation of the ordinary law and the failure of the demand for pernicious literature of such a character to respond to the offer to supply it. The Act, as we have said, was intended to deal with that small section of the Press which incited to crime and persistently inculcated hostility to British rule, and the nature of the objectionable writings against which it was aimed were defined in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as follows:—

(a) To incite to murder, to anarchical outrage by means of explosives, or to acts of violence;
(b) to tamper with the loyalty of the Army or the Navy;
(c) to excite racial, class or religious animosities, or hatred or contempt of the Government of British India or any of Native State or Prince;
(d) to incite to criminal intimidation;
(e) to incite to interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order;
(f) to intimidate public servants by threat of injury to them or to those in whom they are interested.

And in order to make the operation of the Act as far-reaching as possible the section covering these heads contained the preamble, that "any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise" to do any of the things cited above would be liable to come under the operation of the Act, in respect of forfeiture of security.

AMAZINGLY WIDE TERMS.

5. Thus it will be seen that, though the Act was intended to deal with the crimes of a small section of the Press, and that small section, as we have said, long ago ceased to exist, the terms of this clause are so amazingly wide, that the most honest writers and the most well-intentioned and unoffending press owners and publishers may be brought accidentally within its meshes. And such is actually the case, for it is, we believe, a fact that the Act during the last seven years has been administered, not so much, if at all, in respect to writings of the kind against which it was intended to him, as against those which have been held by executive authority otherwise to offend against the comprehensive terms of sub-section (c). It is only necessary to give a moment's thought to the terms of that section and the preamble to it, to realise that a writer, while honestly and virtuously exercising his right of public discussion in the public interest, and, perhaps, having been provoked into a controversy by the writings or sayings of others, which he rightly considered should be anwered, may find that he has been held to have written something that has had "a tendency, directly or indirectly by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise" to bring into hatred or contempt some class or section of his Majesty's subjects. And that this has actually happened is notorious. Your Excellency is, of course, aware that two of the High Courts have emphasised the unreasonable dangers to which journals and writers are subjected by the wide terms of this section but that is a point to which we shall have occasion to refer presently. Our purpose for the moment is to draw attention to the fact that this Act, which was intended to deal with writers of criminal intent, has been used to penalise writers and journals, whose loyalty and good intentions and honesty of purpose are unquestioned, but who have unwittingly fallen into the trap which lies in wait for them, through a narrow and, as we claim to urge, improper interpretation of the terms of the section and the illiberal action of executive authority.

TWO INSTANCES.

6. We need mention only two instances of this untoward consequence of the enactment of such a wide provision,—instances showing how far executive action has advanced beyond the original intentions of the framers of the Act. They are not the only instances but we select them because they are the only ones in which the sufferers have been able to go to the High Court and secure, not redress, but an expression of opinion from the highest judges in the land as to their undoubted honesty of purpose and loyalty and the harsh operation of the Act. The first is that of Mr. Mahomet Ali, who published in India the famous pamphlet entitled, "Come over into Macedonia and help us." This pamphlet was in the nature of a protest and an appeal for help on behalf of a Mahomedan population who were being oppressed and massacred by Bulgarians and others. The facts were more or less undisputed, the pamphlet was admittedly not seditious and the *bona fides* of the publisher were never in question. But he had to suffer because the terms of the Section of the Act which we have quoted are, to quote the words of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the then Chief Justice of Bengal:

"very comprehensive and its language is as wide as human ingenuity could make it. Indeed it appears to me to embrace the whole range of varying degrees of assurance from certainty on the one side to the very limits of impossibility on the other. It is difficult to see to what length the operation of this section might not be plausibly extended by an ingenious mind. They would certainly extend to writing that may even command approval. An attack on that degraded section of the public which lives on the misery and shame of others would come within this widespread net: the praise of a class might not be free from risks. Much that is regarded as standard literature might undoubtedly be caught."

The second case was that of Mrs. Besant, the proprietor, publisher and editor of "New India," whose security was forfeited on account of a serious of writings which, we venture to say, would not have come within the pale of the law in any other civilised country, with the exception perhaps of Russia or Austria, and which were certainly far removed from anything in the nature of the criminal writings with which this Act was manifestly and admittedly intended to deal. And here again the *bona fides* and loyalty of the person proceeded against were testified to by the Tribunal which tried her case. The Chief Justice of Madras, endorsing the view of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. Justice Stephen, of the Calcutta High Court, said:

"The terms of the section are extremely wide and comprehensive. They vest the Local Government with a discretion so large and unfettered that the keeping of Printing presses and the publication of newspapers is becoming an extremely hazardous undertaking in this country. A newspaper may be staunch in its loyalty to the Government, its general policy may be above all reproach, the sincerity and bona fides of the intentions of the editor may not be liable to question, but if any letters or other writings are let in, may be through carelessness, which come within the scope of any of the clauses to Section 4, the Government may at once without any trial or even a warning, forfeit the security and in this way ultimately put an end to the newspaper itself. The vesting of such unlimited power in the Executive Government is undoubtedly a serious encroachment on the freedom which the press in India enjoyed bejore the passing of the Act."

We feel that no further words of ours are needed to emphasise the extent to which the existence of such an Act impinges upon the liberties of honest and loyal writers and publishers, and the extent to which the provisions of the Act have been abused,—we use the word with the greatest respect but deliberately,—to carry its operation into fields which were undreamt of by its authors and the Legislature which accepted their assurances.

A WEAPON IN THE HANDS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

7. We have referred in the above paragraph to two most notorious instances of the manner in which the confidence, which those who accepted the Act at the time of its passage through the Imperial Council reposed in the assurances as to the imited character of its operation, has been gravely disabused. But we would point out to Your Excellency that to entrust executive authority with such wide power, which can be exercised without the previous sanction of any judicial authority, is to place in its hands a weapon which is almost bound on occasion,—we do not say dishonestly,—to be abused. And in this respect the far-reaching consequences of this Act are multitudinous and oppressive in the highest degree. It is necessary therefore to refer in general terms to the numerous instances, which seldom see the light of publicity or whose fame does not travel outside the small area in which they occur. Editors of journals circulating in a small area,—and this applies especially to vernacular journals—often live under the perpetual tutelage and arbitrary censorship of local officials and they are compelled to submit to this galling and harassing existence by the fear of the provisions of the Press Act which are lurking in the background and which may be brought into operation at any moment for the correction of the contumacious journal which presumes not to conform to the standard of the local mentor. Such poor and struggling journals cannot see further than the first stage of the procedure of the Act for dealing with offending publishers; for them even the Platonic sympathy or certificate of character which may be obtained by an appeal to the High Court does not exist. One demand for security may be sufficient to shut them up and put an end to a useful, if comparatively obscure, existence. They must write with one eye always, not on the criminal law as the framers of the Act intended, but on the susceptibilities of the ruler of the Disrict or the local police authority. This sort of indirect official terriorism is not occasional or confined to one or two areas, but is more or less chronic and widespread according to the enquiries we have made and the reports made to us voluntarily but in confidence. It is a deterrent to freedom of discussion and the ventilation of abuses and grievances which we feel assured your Excellency does not desire should be continued. But human and official nature being what it is, it is an almost inevitable result of the existence of the power to put the Act in force in the hands of executive authority. It is true that the sanction of the Local Government is necessary before the provisions of Section 4 can be put into operation, but we fear that such sanction is often too easily granted, and what we wish chiefly to emphasise is that it is the knowledge that what may be done will be done behind the scenes and without the opportunity to obtain a hearing beforehand that operates as the fear that keeps the small journal in the state of subjection we have described. But in the majority of cases it is not even procedure under Section 4 that has to be feared, but the order to deposit security under Section 3, by a press that has been hitherto excused such deposit, that is the dominating consideration.

OTHER SUFFERERS.

8. Nor is it only the conductors of journals that are harassed and unduly handicapped in the pursuit of their calling by the existence and operation of the provisions of the Act. Authors of every kind, proprietors of presses and publishers are all sufferers. Cases have occurred where the proprietor of a press has been asked to deposit security of an amount either actually larger than the capital that he has invested or proposed to invest, or sufficiently large to cripple him, and enterprise has thus been killed at its inception; books have been proscribed for reasons which their authors have been unable to get disclosed for their future guidance and in cases where it has been difficult to imagine for what reason such action has been taken: proprietors of presses, sometimes of a small and struggling character, have been compelled to deposit security for the mere privilege of changing their premises, and the influence of the police, who, according to the assurances given on behalf of the Government in the Legislative Council, were to have no hand in the administration of the Act, is constantly imported, as, for instance, when an application is made for exemption of security and the magistrate sends the application for police enquiry and the Police Commissioner or the Superintendent, as the case may be, refers it to the C. I. D. for enquiry and report. It would be impossible, indeed to burden this address, which your Excellency has so kindly consented to receive, with all the evils, the harassments, the petty annoyances and the hardships of one kind and another which the existence of this remarkable piece of legislation has brought upon the journalistic and literary professions and the printing trade. But the many instances that have come to our notice and the complaints made to us from all parts of the country assure us of the wide use that is being made of the powerful influence it can be brought to exercise in restraining, not the writers of sedition, of incitement to murder and outrage and other forms of crime, but the legitimate freedom of public discussion and the healthy expansion of literary activities. Such we repeat was not, in any way, the intention of the framers of the Act and is utterly opposed to the assurances given on behalf of Government when it was under discussion in the Legislative Council.

9. Though we have referred above particularly to the powerful influence of the Act in its restrictive effect on the legitimate activities of the smaller class of journals, it must not be supposed that larger and more influential papers are free from this baneful influence, by which officialdom often endeavours to restrain, if it cannot altogether suppress, inconvenient criticism and publicity. If your Excellency were to question them, we believe there is not one of these journals whose proprietors or editors, as the case may be, would not tell you how carefully the editorial course must be steered, not again, to avoid writing anything which might be legitimately interpreted as incitement to sedition or wrong-doing of any kind, which is far from their intention or their meaning, but to refrain, as far as possible, from provoking the displeasure of those in whose power it lies to draw up a secret indictment against them under the Act and to take action thereon. And, even if the action taken is only a demand for security, hitherto excuse, the public stigma, apart from the inconvenience, which is thus cast upon a public journal is naturally usually regarded as a thing to be avoided at any cost. The case is not unknown,—without mention of the many devious ways in which individual officials, with this power lurking in the background, can make their influence felt,—where a Local Government has imposed restrictions on the Press within its jurisdiction for which there is no legal sanction, as far as can be ascertained, but which are submitted to because of the fear that the expansive and all-embracing provisions of the Press Act of 1910 may be brought into requisition if compliance is not shown. It is no small tribute, we think, to the ability and general moderation with which the majority of important journals in this country are conducted that there are still so many in existence which continue to exercise their right of public criticism with so much courage. But even the bravest among them pursue their way with the constant dread that the sword of Damocles may fall upon their necks at any moment, regardless of the staunch loyalty, irreproachable general policy, sincerity and *bona fides* of intention to which the Chief Justice of Madras referred as being useless to protect the journal which accidentally slips into any sort of honest expression which may be brought within the completely comprehensive purview of section 4.

ASSURANCES GIVEN IN COUNCIL.

10. We have described the evils of the Act in regard to the manner in which its provisions apply to a far wider class of writings and publications than was intended or stated to be intended by its framers when defending those provisions in the Legislature; how, from being, as was intended and contended, an Act for the suppression of criminal writings, it has been discovered to be, and used as, one for the restraint and suppression of honest and *bona fide* writings and the penalising without trial of their authors and publishers; and we have shown the far-reaching effects of the existence of such a drastic, pervasive and stifling measure in the restriction of public liberty. We now wish to call your Excellency's attention to the assurances that were given in the Imperial Council by the members of Government that the Act contained provisions which would safeguard the cases of honest editors and publishers. The late Sir Herbert Risley described the appeal to a special tribunal of three judges of the High Court against any order of forfeiture passed by the Government as such "a very complete check upon any hasty or improper action by a local Government" that the framers had "barred all other legal remedies." As to the efficacy of that supposed check we shall speak presently, but it may be pointed out here that a check, even if it were effective, on forfeiture, is not a sufficient check on other powers which can be exercised under the Act, such as the demand for deposit of security either in the case of a new newspaper or private press, or in the case of one that was registered under the Act of 1867 or otherwise previously exempted by the Magistrate's order. Such demand may be made for alleged improper writings within the wide meaning of the section by the Magistrate,—possibly or probably on a police report,—or in the event of a charge of premises or proprietorship or through death or other circumstances,—again possibly or probably on a police report. The framers of the Act having barred all other legal remedies beyond the appeal against forfeiture, what safeguard is there for those against whom the Act is put in force, short of forfeiture, from arbitrary and unjustifiable penalisation? Yet the assurances that honest editors and publishers were safeguarded were profuse. Even if the Magistrate makes an order which is *ultra vires*, as was established in the case of "New India" by the Madras High Court, there is no remedy. In that case the Magistrate had made an order dispensing with security. This order he subsequently cancelled and made an order for the deposit of a heavy security. The learned judges held that the order cancelling the previous order was *ultra vires*, but they held further that they were unable to interfere with it as it was an administrative and not a judicial order.

WHERE ARE THE SAFEGUARDS?

11. The then Law Member in his speech on the second reading of the Bill said: "We have put in all kinds safeguards." Where are the safeguards? As a matter of fact there was never, as Sir Herbert Risley frankly stated, more than one and that has proved to be illusory. The appeal against forfeiture is meaningless. The utmost that one can hope for is an expression of opinion from the judge as to the innocence of writings that have been wrongly penalised and a certificate of character for loyalty and honesty of intention for the offending appellant. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, than whom no higher or more respected judicial authority has existed in India since the days of Sir Barnes Peacocke, pointed out the immense burden that is cast upon the shoulders of a sufferer under the Act who appeals against forfeiture. He said, referring to the case of the pamphlet, "Come Over into Macedonia and Help Us":—

"The Advocate-General has admitted, and as I think very properly, that the pamphlet is not seditious and does not offend against any provision of the Criminal Law of India. But he has contended, and rightly in my opinion, that the provisions of the Press Act extend far beyond the criminal law; and he has argued that the burden of proof is cast on the applicant so that however meritorious the pamphlet may be, still, if the applicant cannot establish the negative the Act requires, his application must fail....And what is this negative? It is not enough for the applicant to show that the words of the pamphlet are not likely to bring into hatred or contempt any class or section of his Majesty's subjects in British India, or that they have not a tendency in fact to bring about that result. But he must go further and show that it is impossible for them to have that tendency either directly or indirectly, and whether by way of inference, suggestion allusion, metaphor or implication. Nor is that all; for we find that the Legislature has added to this that all-embracing phrase 'or otherwise.'

"And here, I may, not inappropriately, invite attention to Section 153-A of the Penal Code, which has such affinity to the statutory provision governing this case that it may be regarded as its basis. The Section was added to the Penal Code in 1898, and was directed against the promotion and attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes. It will be noticed that the feeling here described is one of enmity or hatred; no provision is made for contempt. But the more important divergence is that while the Penal Code requires that the enmity or hatred should be not only towards a class but by a class, there is no such limitation in the Press Act as to the source from which these hostile feelings should proceed; it aims against all hatred or contempt regardless of those by whom it is entertained. Nor is this the only direction in which there is a greater stringency in the Press Act. To Section 153-A there is appended an explanation which declares it not to be an offence to point out without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce the feelings of enmity or hatred indicated in the Section. And yet no such qualifying words are to be found in Section 4 of the Press Act, and this is the more remarkable because the qualifying explanations of Section 124-A are introduced though they relate to an even greater offence."

Having had thrust upon him this unparalleled obligation to establish his innocence of offence under the Act, the appellant is then left to discover, according to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, that the Tribunal to which he has been permitted to appeal and which was to be "a complete check" on executive error or wrong-doing has no power to give him redress, for, says Sir Lawrence Jenkins:

"The Advocate-General has convinced me that the Government's view of this piece of legislation is correct and that the High Court's power of intervention is the narrowest; its power to pronounce on the legality of the forfeiture by reason of failure to observe the mandatory conditions of the Act is barred; the ability to pronounce on the wisdom of the Executive order is withheld; and its functions are limited to considering whether the applicant to it has discharged the almost hopeless task of establishing that his pamphlet does not contain words which fall within the allcomprehensive provisions of the Act. I describe it as an almost hopeless task because the

(Continued on page 5.)

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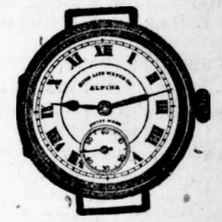

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PRESS ASSOCIATION DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

(Continued from page 4.)

terms of Section c *are so wide that it is scarcely conceivable that any publication would attract the notice of the Government in this connection to which some provision of that section might not "directly or indirectly whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise" apply.*

Thus we find one high judicial authority laying it down that the appeal against forfeiture which the Act allows must be ineffectual, and another high judicial authority holding that there can be no redress against wrongful executive action under the Act. Your Excellency, may we respectfully ask, is it possible for such a measure, apart from all other considerations, to remain a day longer as a blot on the Statute Book of a great and civilised State and a Dependency of the British Crown?

12. Before leaving this aspect of the Act, we would ask your Excellency to examine with us the chief additional safeguard, among the "all sorts of safeguards" which the then Law Member fortuitously discovered to exist in the Act. What was it? It was to be found in Section 4. "When the Local Government makes the order of forfeiture," said Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, "the Bill provides that it must state or describe the offending words or articles, etc." And he proceeded with an emphasis that, in the light of subsequent events, is pathetic, to describe how effective a safeguard was thus provided. "No making an order which is vague" he said, "which is indefinite, no order without allowing the man to know what he is being punished for; but," and here the speaker becomes triumphant, "*a definite order stating the very words of the article, or describing it as that which the man is being punished for.* . . . . . Is it not a safeguard to provide that a man will not have his security forfeited *without being told exactly what he has written that is taken exception to*"? Your Excellency, to mention only one case, in which the assertions contained in the passages we have quoted have been defied and belied by the action of the Executive, not much more than three years after they were uttered, the Chief Justice of Bengal in pronouncing the judgment of the High Court of Calcutta in Mr. Mahomet Ali's case, referred to the fact that the notification of the Local Government forfeiting the security did not describe the offending words or articles etc. It was not an order "stating the the very words of the article or describing it as that which the man was being punished for." It was an order which was "vague, which was indefinite. . . . . without allowing the man to know what he was being punished for." No grounds, said the Chief Justice, were set forth and the mandatory terms of the Act were not complied with. But the Court was unable to interfere and to hold that the forfeiture was illegal because Section 22 provides that every declaration purporting to be made under the Act is conclusive evidence that the forfeiture has taken place. "The result is" said the learned Chief Justice "that, although I hold the notification does not comply with the provisions of the Act, still we are (in my opinion) barred from questioning the legality of the forfeiture it purports to declare."

DISABILITIES AND WRONGS.

13. We trust we have said enough to satisfy Your Excellency that the need, if ever need there was, for the existence of this drastic measur no longer exists, that it far exceeds in its effect anything that was intended by the Legislature which passed it, and that the disabilities and wrongs which are thereby inflicted on honest and law-abiding journals and publishers are not only to be deprecated in themselves on account of those who have to suffer them but are as wholly inimical to the interests of the Government as they are to those of the public at large. Sir Herbert Risley, in rejecting an amendment in the Imperial Council to limit the operation of the Act to a period of three years, said:

"In England the license of the Press is controlled and we see it controlled every day by public opinion. Now here in this country there is very little public opinion and its place must be supplied by the law. This law when it is passed will be ..... a great public educator;... ..... When, Sir, we get a Press temperate in tone and honest in intention then it will be possible to repeal that law."

Your Excellency, it requires a peculiarly officialised mind to conceive that a measure for the restriction of the freedom of the the Press could be a great public educator. And we have seen that, so far from being so the Press Act of 1910 has been in effect more a restraint upon public education than otherwise. However that may be, we urge that the tone of the Press in India to-day as a whole is temperate and its intention is honest, whatever may have been the character of a "certain section" of it when the necessity for this Act was considered to have arisen. There may be here and there journals which indulge in strong criticism and sometimes use strong language as there is certainly a class of journals which are habitually most intemperate in tone when discussing the political aspirations, and in their vilification, of the Indian people, and even in their attacks on personages in the highest offices of the State. Such journals, too, we regret to observe, enjoy a sort of perpetual immunity, and even claim to be free, from the operations of the Act. But we do not wish to labour that point. Our concern is to persuade your Excellency, so far as the Indian Press is concerned, that the need for the Act does not exist. And we ask whether it can be said that the Indian Press is not, if honestly judged, as temperate in tone and honest in intention as the Press of those countries which are considered to be more advanced than India in modern culture and where education at any rate, is infinitely more widespred. Is it less temperate in tone than those journals which enjoy the largest measure of popularity in England and America, in spite of the public opinion which, according to the dictum of Sir Herbert Risley, controls them every day? Is it less honest in intention? Temperate is a comparative expression and may not convey the same meaning to all minds. But we declare with the most complete confidence that it would be hard for the most austere critic of the morals and manners of the Press to make out a serious case against the Press of this country to-day of intemperate and dishonest writings as a body. The phase of intemperate and dishonest journalism which alone justified the remarks of Sir Herbert Risley at the time they were made, has passed away, and we ask in all justice, that the Act which was passed to suppress it should follow it into oblivion. Speaking on behalf of the Press of India, we claim to be restored to our natural status as free citizens, living under just and equitable laws administered through the ordered processes of judicial authority, and to be freed from the stigma and injustice of a law that singles us out for special treatment, takes security for good behaviour without trial and penalties without trial. We ask to be governed by the normal laws of the land which exist for everybody and to be judged, when necessity arises, in the free and impartial atmosphere of the Courts established to administer the law.

INJUSTIFICE AND INEXPEDIENCY IN KEEPING IT IN STATUTE BOOK.

14. We do not wish to leave untouched any ground which may be alleged to exist for the justification of the contention that some law outside the ordinary provisions of the criminal codes is necessary as a preventive check on such abuses of the freedom of the Press as provoked the enactment of this measure, though we are not prepared to concede that any departure from the ordinary processes of the pre-existing laws was necessary then, and much less so now; as we have already pointed out, the ordinary laws governing the offences of which journals of the baser kind were guilty had already been successful in surpressing the evil. But we are aware that it may be said, that, after all, political crime still lurks in the country even if it be confined to a very small section of the population and to limited areas, and there must be some guarantee, if this Act is to be abandoned, that the class of literature which helped to sow the seeds which have produced this form of crime will not re-appear. Your Excellency, we are not here to suggest how that or any other problem which may be held to exist should be dealt with. We are here to urge upon Your Excellency the injustice and inexpediency of retaining on the Statute Book a measure which is harsh and unjust, as we trust we have been able to show, and which has been condemned by judicial authority. And we do not believe that it is necessary, or that there is any justification, in any case, for going outside the stringent provisions of the criminal codes for the suppression of any form of seditious crime which may arise. But we would ask, supposing the danger of having to contend with the resuscitation of the kind of literature which this Act was intended to suppress, has to be faced, is it beyond the powers of true statemanship to frame a measure which would confine itself to the task of dealing with that danger, and that danger alone, without, at the same time, placing the whole Press of the country in fetters and rendering honest people liable to such oppressive and invidious treatment as we have had to suffer under this regrettable enactment? We refuse to believe that such a task is beyond the powers of your Excellency's Government, and we ask that if it should be thought necessary to invest the Government with special powers to meet the possible evil to which we have referred, legislation should be devised of a wholly new character which will be strictly confined to writings of an unquestionably seditious kind and will provide for the trial of every case that arises in a court of law, where alone the issue as to whether the law has been infringed can be impartially, authoritatively and satisfactorily decided.

15. The likelihood of any such danger arising, however, is not an excuse for prolonging the existence of a measure which has proved so baneful in its effects. We would remind your Excellency that the promises made by Government are naturally regarded in this country with a very jealous eye and the fact that the promises which were solemnly made in the Imperial Legislature on behalf of Government in regard to the scope of the provisions of the Press Act of 1910, the extent of its operation and the safeguards which were to protect those against whom its provisions were enforced from executive error, have proved to be illusory is a very grave consideration, which, we trust, is sufficient in itself to convince Your Excellency of the urgent necessity for the immediate repeal of the Act. But in addition to the failure in practice to adhere to these undertakings, there are the many considerations we have urged which expose the Act as a measure encroaching on public liberty to such a grave extent as could only be justified, we venture to urge, if the whole country were seething with seditious and rebellious activities. Such is very far from the case. The loyalty of the people of India has been evinced in abundant measure during the last two-years-and-a-half, as on the occasion of the visit of his Majesty the King-Emperor, and by no department of public life has the cause of the Empire been more eagerly and whole-heartedly upheld than by the public press as a whole. May we remaind your Excellency that a few months ago your Excellency expressed your astonishment to an American journalist at the highly-coloured accounts which had appeared in certain American journals, purporting to depict conditions in India and representing the country as labouring under an oppressive rule and shaken by revolutionary and seditious activities. We, living in the country and knowing the peaceful conditions that prevail, the constitutional character of such political agitation as is in progress, and the loyal state of mind of the people as a whole, may share your Excellency's surprise that these erroneous reports should gain currency in a foreign country. But is there not, we would respectfully ask, some foundation on which to build these highly-coloured reports, which so gravely libel and misrepresent the Indian people, in the existence of such repressive measures as the Press Act of 1910 and the action that has been taken under it, which are also we would respectfully urge, wholly inapplicable to the political conditions prevailing to-day in this country and an unmerited slur on the loyalty of the population. As long as such laws exist and as long as they are put into force in the way that has been done in the case of the Press Act, superficial observers may be led to believe that the necessity for them really exists in a generally seditious state of the country, rather than in the over-jealous anxiety of executive authority to restrict those popular liberties which are an essential constitutent in every healthy State, and the more so in one where free institutions in the Western sense do not exist as an outlet for popular feeling.

16. In conclusion we would earnestly impress upon your Excellency once more the need for the repeal of this Act. That repeal is as much essential in the interests of just government as it is expedient for the maintenance of the healthy progress and development of the community and the contentment of the people; for we can assure your Excellency that, though we come here primarily to represent the grievance of those immediately affected by the Act, we do so with the knowledge that we have the sympathy and support of the educated community of the country as a whole.

17. Once more we desire to express to your Excellency our warm and sincere acknowledgment of the courtesy you have extended to us in receiving this deputation and the patience with which you have listened to what, we fear, has been a somewhat lengthy address.

And we, your Excellency's humble and obedient servants, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

H. E. the Viceroy replied as follows:—Gentlemen, I think you will admit that it is unusual for a Viceroy to receive a deputation of this nature, but when you sought permission to wait on me I put aside precedent, because I thought it well to meet you face to face to hear your representations, and to give you a clear and frank answer to those representations. I presume at the time of making your request you weighed the fact that the Empire is in the throes of a life and death struggle, and that such a time is hardly the moment at which to raise even such an important matter as this. But you must not take my ready consent to receive you to mean that I considered the moment you had chosen opportune. I put aside, however, this consideration, though it has meant that precious time has had to be devoted to a matter which might have awaited a more convenient season. I shall not dwell either on this point, I merely mention it because I want to show that in a matter like this I am always ready to meet those who feel they have a grievance to advance. Let me make one more preliminary observation. You are here as representatives of the press to complain of certain legislation which embodies the attitude of the Government of India towards certain aspects of journalism. The function of the press in forming public opinion holds within its compass the possibilities of an ideal as high and noble as any that can be imagined. You have, each and all of you, the right to be proud of the profession to which you belong, and I find it a little embarrassing to discuss with you, however dispassionately, matters which may be taken to reflect upon the methods in which journalism is, or may be, or has been conducted in India. You have yourselves placed me in that position, and I only ask you if you find yourselves in disagreement with what I say to acquit me of any discourtesy, and to realise that I am dealing with the question in the abstract, and not in any sense whatever are by remarks to be taken as having any personal application.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

You have rightly abstained from addressing to me any elaborate argument in defence of the principle of a free press. It is a principle that commands the instinctive adherence of every Englishman. I am an Englishman, and I can assure you that my education my training, my inherited instincts, all bias me in this matter, and the bias is not against your case but in favour of it. Anything in the nature of muzzling the press strikes right across the grain of my whole being. If, therefore, I find that so broad-minded an Englishman as Lord Minto found it necessary to pass an Act, such as that of which you complain, that so staunch an apostle of liberty as Lord Morley approved of it as Secretary of State, and that my predecessor saw no reason to relax the restrictions it imposes, I venture to think there must be a better case than you are disposed to admit in favour of this much abused Press Act. In paragraph 3 of your memorial, you say that Sir Herbert Risley, at that time Home Member, promised that the Act should be repealed when the necessity for it had ceased to exist. I will quote his words: "I am afraid, I can hold out no hopes that I am going to accept this amendment, that it should remain in force for only three years. It will involve a very serious danger and impair the effectiveness of the Bill. Again, when we get a press temperate in tone and honest in intention, then it will be possible to repeal that law, but we cannot predict with any degree of certainty that that end will be attained after two or three, or even after five years. If the people concerned have themselves applied the remedy that we desire, nothing will be easier than to repeal the Act." I think perhaps you are straining the meaning of these words when you suggest that they contain a promise and I cannot help feeling that when the time comes that he adumbrates, no one will ask for the repeal of this law for journalists will have ceased to be tempted to step over the bounds, and will no longer regard the Press Act, to use your own phrase, the sword of Damocles.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE BILL.

In paragraph 4 you have suggested that the press as a whole was made to suffer for the crimes of a small section, and that the majority of that small section if not all of them had ceased to exist before the Act came into force by the operation of the ordinary law, and the failure of the demand for pernicious literature. I see in the debate on the Bill that three papers were mentioned as having been suppressed under the operation of the ordinary law. But I cannot find any authority for the statement that the supply had ceased, owing to the failure of the demand for pernicious literature, and though the powers of the law may have been sufficient to check open incitement to violence, the following extract from the speech of Sir Harold Stuart, at that time Secretary to the Home Department, shows that there was a great deal more to be done:—"The existing law has failed in several directions. It has no doubt brought about a great diminution, if not an entire cessation, of open incitements to violence, and any success which has been obtained in that way, is a strong argument in favour of the Bill, for, such success must, I think, be attributed to the fact that for incitements of that kind, these violent incitements to murder, the offending press can be forfeited but the application of the existing law to ordinary seditious publications, the kind of seditious matter which is defined in the Indian Penal Code, has failed to produce the desired improvement." That law has been systematically enforced since June, 1907, and as the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill pointed out, not a single prosecution has failed, yet seditious libels continue to be published and at the present moment several cases are pending before the Courts. The punishments inflicted have been severe, but they have not been deterrent. They have not even deterred the convicted paper from offending again. We have had three papers convicted twice and against one of these a third prosecution is now pending. We have had two papers convicted three times and we have had another paper convicted six times. In no case, however, has the prosecution deterred the conductors of those papers from again giving vent in their journals to seditious libels. Prosecution, indeed, often gives an advertisement to the offending paper and its circulation increased directly with conviction. If I understand you aright, you claim in paragraph 5 that the Act was directed mainly against incitements to crimes of violence and not so much against papers which erred against the provisions of sub-section (c) of clause (4). But, I think if you will read the discussion as a whole, you will find that in the justification of the Bill more emphasis was lalid upon the considerations underlying that clause than upon any other, and I find myself in honest disagreement with you about the traps and pitfalls that beset your path, for I think Sir James FitzJames Stephen was right when in dealing with Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code. He said in the Council, "I do not believe that any man who sincerely wished not to excite disaffection ever wrote anything which any other honest man believed to be intended to excite disaffection" and do we not hear almost an echo of these words in the judgment of one of the judges of the Madras High Court in the Besant Case? No one could write these passages without the intention of exposing Government to hatred and contempt.

PRESS ACT IN OPERATION

Turning to the second portion of you paragraph (5), your argument would lead one to suppose that this Act had been worked by the Local Governments with great harshness and indiscretion. I have had careful search made of the records of the Government of India, but I cannot find that a single case of that character has been brought to our notice. On the other hand the Government of India were careful from the first to issue instructions enjoining leniency and discrimination. In no single case has an appeal to a High Court against the local Government's orders, succeeded and in the majority of cases the Court has definitely branded the articles complained of as objectionable. Perhaps it will make the case a little clearer if we look at the statistics of the operation of this Act since 1910. Take newspapers first 143 have been warned once, 44 twice and 30 thrice or oftener, only 3 have had their first security forfeited, not one its second. As regards presses 55 have been warned once, 9 twice and 5 thrice or oftener, 13 have had their first security forfeited, only one its second. I cannot agree with you that this evidences illiberal action on the part of executive authority and in this period if your argument holds good we should surely expect to find a steady diminution in the number of presses, newspapers and periodicals. But what are the facts? The presses have increased from 2,736 in 1909-10 to 3,237 in 1915-16, the newspapers from 726 to 857 and the periodicals from 829 to 2,927. These figures do not support the theory that a journalist's career is as perilous as you suggest.

JUDICIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS.

I now turn to paragraph 6. You have devoted a great part of your representation to extracts from the judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the case of the Macedonia pamphlet and you state that the *bona fides* of the publisher was never in question. You are right. It was not in question in the High Court of Calcutta and I doubt, therefore, whether you are justified in basing arguments on remarks made in that Court which were besides the issue, which Government was called upon to defend and therefore of no binding judicial authority.

You have referred at some length to the *dicta* of two Indian judges, but it may not be inopportune to remind you that the function of a judge is not to say what the law ought to be but what it is. In the one case they have all the necessary materials for a decision, in the other none. Executive action is and must always be based upon information upon experience upon considerations of policy which find no place in a court of law, and if you read a little further in one of the judgments to which you have referred me you will find this distinction very clearly recognised by Sir Lawrence Jenkins himself. These are his words:—"I have said that the ability to pronounce on the wisdom or unwisdom of executive action has been withheld." There was good reason for this. Courts of law can only move on defined lines and act on information brought before them under limited conditions. It is not so with the executive authority. It would be paralysed if it had to observe the restrictions placed on Courts. Its action can be prompted by information derived from sources, not open to the courts and based on considerations forbidden to them. It can be moved by impression and personal experience to which expression can be given in a court, but which may be a very potent incentive to executive action. The Government may be in possession of information which it would be impossible to disclose in a court of law and yet obviously requiring immediate action. Therefore a jurisdiction to pronounce on the wisdom, or unwisdom, of executive action has been withheld, and rightly withheld. Again he says political considerations and reasons of the State are the life blood of executive action but they have no place in a court of law. The constitution said:—"Lord Mansfield does not allow reasons of State to influence our judgment. God forbid it should. We must not regard political consequences how formidable so ever they might be if rebellion was the certain consequence. We are bound to say *fiat justitia ruat coelum*. The fact is that the executive and judicial authorities stand on a wholly different plane for the purpose of arriving at a decision as to the propriety of executive action and the one cannot sit in judgment on the determinations of the other. I am satisfied to accept Sir Lawrence Jenkin's opinion as I am dealing with Sir Lawrence Jenkin's judgment. May I refer to paragraph 11 where you quote him as laying down that the appeal appeal against forfeiture which the Act allowed must be ineffectual. May I not fairly say with reference to this that he was not entirely consistent with himself for he came to the definite conclusion that the Court could not affirm that Government had been wrong in the particular case then before him. Moreover his view is contradicted by that other high authority to whom you have appealed. I mean the Chief Justice of Madras who with his colleagues definitely held that they were qualified to question the verdict of the local Government and definitely found that certain of the articles in the Besant case did not infringe the provisions of the Press Act though the local Government had come to an opposite opinion. Returning to paragraph 6 I venture to think that when the Chief Justice of Madras gave a testimonial to Mrs. Besant to her *bona fides* and loyalty he also was dealing with an issue which was not only not before him but with regard to which he had not the materials to formulate a decision, and I cannot, but think, that if he had had any knowledge of the statistics which I have given you he would have hesitated before describing the keeping of printing presses and the publication of newspapers as an extremely hasardous undertaking. As regards his remark that the vesting of such unlimited power in the executive Government is undoubtedly a serious encroachment on the freedom which the press in India enjoyed before the passing of the Act, I think you must be doing him an injustice when you claim it as an argument in favour of a change of policy, for such a pronouncement, though appropriate enough to the Council Chamber, could hardly have been intended in this sense in a court of law where as I have shown above it is the function of a judge to decide what law is and not what it ought to be. You pass on in paragraph 7, 8 and 9 to produce a picture of official terrorism which I cannot but hope is highly coloured and you use such an expression as "The multitudinous and oppressive consequences of the Act But you have carefully confined yourselves to the use of general terms and I do not therefore propose to reply to this part of your representation at any length.

NO HARSH OR INDISCRIMINATE ADMINISTRATION.

The association which you represent was formed only in December 1915 for the defence of the interests of the Press in general and is as yet in its infancy. You will probably become a very influential body and you say that already numerous complaints have reached you from all parts of the country of abuse of the powers that have been given by the Act. Let me repeat that it is not the wish of the Government that the Act should be administered with harshness, or without discrimination, and they have issued definite instructions to that effect that let me suggest that in future when such complaints reach you you should investigate them with care, satisfy yourselves as to their truth, and if you are convinced that a grievance is revealed, bring it to the notice of Government. Neither Government nor Government Officials are impeccable but I think you ought to give them all alike credit for honest intentions and assume that if you can satisfy them that a good cause of complaint exists they will do their best to remove it. But when you say you fear that sanction under section 4 is often too easily granted I must ask you in all good faith whether the actual record of 13 cases in 6 years throughout the whole of India can seriously be taken as suggesting a reckless use of this section. In paragraph 10 you have urged that the Act is used for purposes other than those for which it was intended, that the safeguard it contains is illusory and that action under it which is *ultra vires* cannot be interfered with by the courts, Now I think the Act must speak for itself and if as the Chief Justice of Bengal pointed out it goes beyond the provisions of section 15 A of the Indian Penal Code or any other section of the criminal law it is reasonable to suppose that that was its intention. And if you will read Sir Herbert Risley's remarks on the proposed amendment of the section 4 (1) you will see that he clearly states that the Bill was designed to meet the case of what was called veiled sedition which could not be dealt with by the ordinary penal law of the land. You have admitted that Sir Herbert Risley frankly stated that the Act contained only one safeguard, the appeal against forfeiture and I have already explained that in my opinion your contention that, that anpeal is meaningless is refuted by the recent judgments in the Besant case. You maintain that the learned judges

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 27th of Sheherewar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 11th Jamadee-ul-Auwal, 1335.
Hindu: 13th of Fagun Sud, 1979.
Sunrise: 6.56m.; Sunset: 6h. 46m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Meeting of leading citizens, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

Medical Conference on Venereal Diseases, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 11-30 a.m., to 1-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

Lady Willingdon opens the Sale of Work and Fancy Fair in aid of War Funds, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.

Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Royal Insurance Building Churchgate-street, Fort, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 10.

Excelsior Theatre: Opening of the Bandman Musical Comedy Co., "The Redheads," at 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: British War Films, at 9-30.

Empire Theatre: "Two Little Vagabonds," at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DADACHANJI POCHA—Mrs. Meherbai, beloved wife of Ardeshir Jamshedji Pocha, Solicitor and daughter of Kersaspji Rustamji Dadachanji, died last night. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (S. T.), from Belle Ville, Cumbala Hill.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play a programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Chowpatty Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening commencing at 6-15.

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

The booking for the Bandman Musical Comedy Company's first performance "The Redheads" is now open at Messrs. Rose and Co

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore has sent a generous donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Institution through Mr. Kalliarai G. Ghoda and not Rs. 100 as is stated in the issue of the 3rd instant.

A LECTURE BY MRS. NAIDU.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Convention Committee Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a lecture on "The Needs and Opportunities of the Student World" on Wednesday the 7th instant, at 6-30 p.m. in Shree Krishna Lodge, Cavel Street. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presides.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

A meeting of leading citizens will be held in the Corporation Hall, this evening, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at which will be presented a statement of the present position of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, and an effort made to secure public support for its activities. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside.

HIS FIFTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case, in which Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Zouban Gaya, aged 18 years, with the theft of a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 11, from the person of Tarabai, a child, whilst her aunt was carrying her in her arms to see a marriage procession in Carpenter Street on the 24th ultimo. The accused was convicted, and as he had four previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATION.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price	
March	11.27	
Mar.-Apl.	11.21	
Apl.-May	11.15	
May-June	11.11	
June-July	11.03	
July-Aug	10.96	
Aug.-Sept.	10.21	4-16
Sept.-Oct.	10.37	
Oct.-Nov	10.22	
Nov.-Dec.	10.12	
Dec.-Jan.	10.07	
Jan.-Feb.	10.06	
Feb.-Mar.	10.04	
Mar.-Apl.	10.04	

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Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing, of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 6, 1917.

THE SPIRIT OF INDIA.

We quoted yesterday some passages, in a prophetic vein, from a speech delivered by Lord Willingdon on December 1st last. ". . . . I wish to state as my confirmed opinion," said his Excellency "that India has done her part right well. She has done it in the past, she is doing it at the present, and I go further and say that in the future, if necessity arose and a further call came, India would really show her keen sense of responsibility as a partner in the destiny of the British Empire." The Governor of Bombay may well be gratified with the fine vindication of his faith and his forecast afforded by the great meeting last evening at the Town Hall. The "further call" has come,—in the shape of the Defence of India Force Act and the Indian War Loan,—and judging by the whole-hearted enthusiasm of the response, it is safe to say that India has already made a beginning towards acquitting herself not only with "a keen sense of responsibility," but in accordance with her best traditions of patriotism and loyalty to the Empire.

His Excellency preached to the converted last evening. The Indian war loan is not an isolated item: it forms part and parcel of the duties that India is anxious and ready to fulfil, of services she has cheerfully rendered and will go on rendering, and of sacrifices she has willingly made from the very beginning of the war and will not shirk now, on behalf of the great cause which the whole Empire is engaged in defending. India's attitude to the war was defined in the early days of August 1914, and as Lord Willingdon himself has finely testified, she has "done her part right well." We believe, and we have not disguised our opinion, that she could have done much more in certain directions,—with fuller opportunities. It is mercifully true, and everyone recognises the fact with gratitude, that India has enjoyed an exceptional, and indeed unparalleled, degree of protection from the ravages of the war. In point of fact, her share of the burden of war bears no comparison with the sacrifices that the Mother Country and the Dominions have made,—in money, in men and in suffering. But while that is true, we do not think that all the inferences that have been drawn from the fact and emphasized recently, are valid or fair. Nor should we refer to the point at this moment if it were not that the kind of suggestion to which we demur was not altogether absent from some of the speeches made at yesterday's meeting. If India has not suffered more, or sacrificed more, it has assuredly not been through any desire on her part to shirk her duty or save her skin. As the Hon. Mr. Jinnah said at the Imperial Legislative Council in the course of his speech on the Defence of India Force Bill:

"My Lord, it has been said that the people of India have not felt the realities of the war. Why have they not felt the realities of the war? I grant the people of India have not suffered. The blood of the people of India has not been moved, although there is no doubt that India has done a great deal,—a fact which has been very kindly recognised by your Excellency, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the great Ministers in England. But why has India not felt it or not felt it as England feels it? My Lord, the reason is very obvious, and that reason is this, that to-day in England there is not a family that has not lost a son or a brother or a husband. We the educated gentry in India *have not had the opportunity given to us of losing a son or a husband or a brother.* It is for that reason that India has not felt, has not suffered as England has suffered. Who is responsible for this?"

As an example we may mention that when the war broke out some hundreds of young Indians resident in the United Kingdom were prepared to volunteer, and many did in fact ask to enlist, but there was no room for them and no opening. Hundreds, of their British comrades at the English Universities went to the war, many never to return, but they could not go with them to share their fate or their fortune. All the fine loyalty and chivalry of the first enthusiasm went to waste. And so also in India. What was done to utilize the universal impulse of attachment and devotion to the Crown and the Empire that manifested itself? Not nearly as much as might, and should have been done. Little direction was given and less scope for development.

It is a matter of genuine and great satisfaction that with the culminating stages of the war India has been granted new and extended opportunities of doing her duty by the Empire. We need not refer to the enthusiastic approval with which the opening afforded by the Defence of India Force Act has been welcomed throughout the country. Bombay, yesterday, took the lead, through many of its most distinguished citizens and captains of industry, in giving whole-hearted support to the Indian war loan, and we cannot doubt that its success is assured throughout the country.

The unanimity and warmth of the response to Lord Willingdon's appeal, indeed, was striking. His Excellency himself made an impressive speech which set the tone of the subsequent proceedings. It would have been wholly admirable except for the intrusion of one unfortunate and, as we venture to think, untimely note. We refer to his Excellency's remarks on the incidence of political agitation:

"There is a considerable section of our citizens under influential leaders who since the war began, have been promoting a strong political agitation and who, I have no doubt, think, with all sincerity that by this agitation they are doing good service for their country. With all respect I tell them frankly to-day in public what I have told many of them before in private that I think their action at this crisis may do their country the greatest harm."

In any event, we respectfully submit, it would have been well to avoid touching upon what must be regarded as a controversial topic, at a meeting with the objects of the one convened last evening at the Town Hall. The purpose which had brought the citizens of Bombay together was happily free from all difference and acrimony: they were united in a common sentiment of loyal service to the cause of the Empire. Politics, so to say, did not very well fit into the programme. His Excellency alluded to "influential leaders who since the war began, have been promoting a strong political agitation," and he thought "their action at this crisis may do their country the greatest harm." The only political activity that has been going on in this country since the war has been under the auspices of the Indian National Congress, the Moslem League and the Home Rule movement,—which are all agreed as to their primary aim and essential principles. The whole of their "agitation" has had one single object,—as demonstrated in Lucknow,—viz., to help forward the realization of India's hopes of Imperial partnership in the scheme of the British Empire, and as a means to that end, to insist upon India being put in the way of rendering her maximum contribution in men and resources, towards the vigorous prosecution of the war and the defence of the Empire. The staunch loyalty that educated Indians have felt and proffered has not been the less sincere because it was reasoned. And it is our profound conviction that it will be found to have been among the not least valuable assets of the British Empire.

Notes of the Day.

Import Duty on Cotton.

The doubling of the import duty on cotton fabrics has been resorted to for purposes of revenue only, but it will have the effect of affording relief, though a partial one, to the cotton industry. It is, besides, a concession to a principle and as such it takes us back, as the "Hindu" points out, to the days of Lord Ripon and Lord Cromer who (then Major Baring) was Finance Member. One of Major Baring's outstanding achievements was the abolition of the excise duty on cotton, though unfortunately the liberal and just policy initiated by him was shortlived and the excise duty was soon revived. In this connection it is also instructive to recall that Lord Ripon was interested not merely in cotton industry but also in the general industrial development of the country and he found an enthusiastic supporter in Major Baring with the result that among the famous resolutions which were issued in that Viceroy's regime was one which expressed the desire of the Government of India to "give the utmost encouragement to every effort to substitute for articles now obtained in Europe articles of *bona fide* local manufacture or indigenous origin." It was in 1883 that the resolution was issued; but so little has been done during the three decades to give effect to it that it might well be regarded as a resolution that may usefully be issued at the present time!

Congress Propaganda.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee is to be congratulated on the commendable zeal and expedition they have shown in preparing a scheme for carrying out the educative and propagandist work in connection with the scheme of Self-Government jointly adopted by the National Congress and the Moslem League. That the salient features of the scheme may be brought home to the mind of the masses of people it has been decided to prepare a brief exposition of the scheme of reforms and to have it translated into the various vernaculars of the Presidency and published broadcast. Members of the Working Committee are also to be deputed to visit various places in the districts and arrange for carrying out the propagandist work locally. We trust that this work will be carried out persistently from day to day with the same enthusiasm with which its broad lines have been formulated. It is time the Congress organizations in other provinces also bestirred themselves in this urgent national work of public education.

Mr. Gerard on the War Prospect.

Mr. J. C. Delliver, the London Manager of the "New York Sun," told the following interesting story to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Some months ago Mr. Gerard was discussing with the then Foreign Minister, Von Jagow, the possibility of a severance of diplomatic relations. "But your Government realises the gravity of such a step, realises that hostilities would almost surely follow," Von Jagow said. "Perfectly appreciates all that," rejoined Mr. Gerard calmly. "And you must realise also that America is in poor form to meet the issue of war should it be presented," continued the Foreign Minister. "You must realise that there are some 200,000 German army reservists in the United States." "We have heard reports of that kind," replied the Ambassador. "Even that there are 32,000 of them in and about New York City?" continued the Foreign Minister. "Yes," replied Mr. Gerard; "and I may add that the latest enumeration of lamp-posts in New York City indicates that there are 32,000 of them also."

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency presided at the General Committee meeting of the Women's Branch, War and Relief Fund at the Secretariat yesterday morning.

Major-General James lunched at Government House.

Their Excellencies attended the War Loan Meeting at the Town Hall yesterday evening.

His Excellency The Governor General of Portuguese India and Madame Couceiro da Costa and Staff left Victoria Terminus at 2-45 p.m. yesterday.

Lt.-Colonel Impey has left Government House.

ENEMY ATTACK EAST OF GORIZIA.

DRIVEN BACK BY ITALIANS WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Mar. 5.

An Italian communiqué says after violent preparation the enemy attempted to storm the positions eastward of Gorizia but was driven back with heavy loss.

OPPONENTS OF ARMED NEUTRALITY.

MOST REPREHENSIBLE FILIBUSTERERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, March 5.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 5.

The Opponents of the Armed Neutrality Bill number 12. They are denounced as the most reprehensible filibusterers in history.

President Wilson has signed the Naval Appropriation Bill and likewise the measure providing for the issue of 150 million dollars in bonds to be expended on naval construction.

AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN TO BE ARMED.

OTHER PROTECTING STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
WASHINGTON, March 4.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., March 5.

It is learned on the highest authority that Wilson will arm the American merchantmen and take any other necessary protecting steps even should the Senate be compelled to adjourn automatically on March 4th, before the passing of the Armed Neutrality Bill which is being obstinately obstructed by a handful of Senators. The President is confident that he possesses sufficient powers and considers that the vote given by the House of Representatives and the general attitude of the Senate show that the Congress is behind him.

Meanwhile ninety per cent. of the Senators have issued a public manifesto declaring that the Senate favours the Bill. The opportunities of the obstructionists to speak are unlimited.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN NOUVRON.

ENEMY SECOND LINE PENETRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Mar. 5.

A French communique says parties penetrated the enemy second line trenches south of Nouvron, between the Oise and the Aisne, and did great damage.

There were violent artillery duels north and south of the Etain railway, in Woevre.

The French air squadrons bombed the hangars at Frescate, the powder factory at Bons-les-Hauts, the blast furnaces at Woelfling, in the district of Serebruck, and the railway station at Delme.

U. S. SENATE ADJOURNS.

NO ACTION TAKEN ON ARMED NEUTRALITY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, March 4.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Mar. 5.

The Senate has adjourned without taking any action on the Armed Neutrality Bill.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S STATEMENT.

MEANS TO SAVE COUNTRY FROM DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, March 5.
Recd. 0-35 a.m, March 6

President Wilson in a statement yesterday evening informed the country that he was without power to arm merchantmen or take other steps to meet the submarine menace without the authority of Congress. An extra session would be required to give him the authority but this would be useless while the Senate works under the present rule which permits a small minority to keep an overwhelming majority at bay.

President Wilson proposes to call a special session of the Senate to-day to revise the rules and to supply the means of acting to save the country from disaster.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 5.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has announced that the number of applicants for enlistment in the Punjab University Company exceeds 200. It is believed that a great majority possess qualification of having passed the Entrance examination of the Punjab University, while most of the remainder intend to take that examination this spring. Orders are now being issued for the medical examination of the candidates by the Civil Surgeon of the district to which they belong. A further announcement will be made when the number of fit candidates is known. His Honour has conveyed to the candidates his best wishes for their success in their military career and his acknowledgements to all who have worked to make the movement a success. Efforts are not to be relaxed as more recruits are required and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that in a few weeks he will be in a position to announce that the number of fit candidates is sufficient to provide a company of 228 men.

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS ON MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESS.

GENERAL MAUDE'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 5.

The following messages have passed between his Excellency the Viceroy and Lieut.-General Sir F. S. Maude, Commanding the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force on the occasion of the recent Mesopotamian success:—

From the Viceroy to Lieut.-General F. S. S. Maude. I congratulate you and the troops under your command most heartily on the great success of the recent operations which has been brought about by their energy and gallantry in face of great opposition. I hope all wounded are doing well.

From Lieut.-General Maude:—Your Excellency's kind message is very warmly appreciated by all ranks in Mesopotamia. Gallantry and determination of troops both British and Indian have been splendid. Proportion of serious cases among wounded is not abnormal. Remainder are doing well.

MADRAS PROVICIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PERSONNEL OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Mar. 5.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution passed at the last Congress and under the direction of the All-India Congress Committee, the Madras Provincial Congress Committee some time back appointed the following as a Working Committee for carrying out the educative and propagandist work in connection with the scheme of Self-Government adopted both by the Congress and Muslim League.

Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaragava Iyer, Mrs. Besant, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, the Hon. Mr. T. Rangachariar, Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, Mr. V. Ramodoss, the Hon. Mr Yakub Hasan Salt, Mr. M. D. Davadoss, Bar-at-Law, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Khan Bahadur Safdur Husain, Mr. K. N. Aiya Iyer, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Nahajir, Messrs. A. Rungaswami Iyengar, T. V. Muthukrishna Iyer, G. S. Arundale, B. P. Wadia, T. V. Gopalswamy Mudaliar, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliar, K. A. Veeraraghavachari, C. Salvaraju Mudaliar, C. Gopal Manon, P. Nagabhusanam Pantulu, T. Arumainatham Pillay, S. Satyamurthi and G. A. Natesan.

SCOPE OF WORK.

The Working Committee has now resolved among other things; (1) to prepare a brief exposition of the scheme of reforms adopted by the Congress and the Muslim League with a view to translate the same into Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Canarese and Malayalm and spread it broadcast among the people, (2) to send copies of the Congress scheme to all the non-official members of the Legislative Council, the members of the All-India Congress Committee and leading citizens in the muffasil requesting them to popularise the scheme by means of lectures in English and in the vernacular. Arrangements are also being made to depute several members of the Working Committee to visit various places in the muffasal and arrange with the local people for carrying out propogandist work. Details of this will be published later on.

KARACHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTATION TO VICEROY ABOUT INDENTURED LABOUR.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a meeting of the District Congress Committee of Karachi on February 23:—

The Karachi District Congress Committee strongly protests against the illiberal spirit in which the recommendations of the Public Services Commission have been conceived and are of opinion that owing to the changed angle of vision and the higher national aspirations since the sitting of the Commission the report is out of date.

That the Karachi District Congress Committee places on record its heartful thanks to the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim for his able minority report, (as member of the Public Services Commission) which correctly represents the views of the people of India and regrets that the Honourable Mr. Chaubal in spite of his occasional strong notes of dissent should have signed the report of the majority.

EXCLUSION OF MESSRS. TILAK AND PAL.

The Karachi District Congress Committee strongly disapproves of the action of the Punjab Government in passing orders of exclusion against such eminent Congress Leaders as Mr. Tilak and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, not only because it is an abuse of the provisions of the Defence of India Act but because it is even otherwise wholly unjustified by the circumstances of the cases.

The following telegram was sen to the Viceroy protesting against the indentured system of labour:—"Karachi District Congress Committee strongly urges immediate discontinuance of Indentured Labour in any form and desires elected Indian representation on May Conference in London."

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

PRELIMINARY MEETING FOR SETTLING STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Mar. 5.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras will be held at the Gokhale Hall, Y.M.I.A., on Thursday the 8th instant at 5-30 p.m., to take the necessary steps in connection with the formation of the Indian Defence Force. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has consented to preside.

GERMAN ATTACK ON CARRIERES WOOD.

ENEMY COMPLETELY EJECTED.

EFFECTIVE FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 5.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 5.

Last night's communiqué reported violent artillery firing east of the Meuse.

A German attack on Carrieres Wood, after intense bombardment reached our first line, but the enemy was completely ejected by our fire and counter-attacks and our line was maintained.

The French effectively bombarded enemy batteries in the region of Malancourt.

BRITISH PRESTIGE IN MIDDLE EAST.

COMPLETELY RESTORED BY GENERAL MAUDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-15 p.m, March 5

The "Times" remarks that General Maude has completely restored British prestige in the Middle East.

HEAVY TURKISH LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 5.

The Admiralty announces that Mesopotamia river gunboats Tarantula Mantis and Moth came into contact with and passed the retreating Turkish Army westward of Shumran on February 26th and inflicted heavy loss and captured or destroyed four Turkish steamers and a number of barges containing ammunition.

DECORATIONS FOR BRAVERY.

D. S. O. FOR MAJOR KEOGH AND MILITARY CROSS FOR RESALDAR JAI SINGH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March. 4.
Recd. 11-40 a.m. Mar. 5.

The Gazette announces that Distinguished Service Order has been conferred upon Major James Keogh, Indian Army. Although his horse was shot from under him and he was wounded he remained in command and by his personal example and skilful handling of his detachment extricated it with slight loss whilst inflicting considerable punishment on the enemy ten times his strength.

Military Cross has been conferred upon Ressalder Jai Singh. He volunteered to relieve a machine-gun which could not be fired owing to heavy enemy shelling. He kept the gun in action for six days and brought back valuable reports to Headquarters. He had previously done fine work.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SOLICITUDE.

FOR FLEMING'S WELFARE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, March 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m, March 5

A telegram from Berlin says that Von Bethmann Hollweg received a deputation of the so-called Activist Flemish Groups from Flanders and dwelt on the affinities existing between the Germans and the Flemings and said that he was clad to help the latter in their struggle against the penetration of French customs.

Bethmann said that the Kaiser approved the Governor-General's measures aiming at the free development of the Flemish nation and this policy must be carried out during occupation in order to secure complete administrative separation of the two parts of Belgium but both had to be united under the Governor-General.

ALLIED CONFERENCE AT PETROGRAD.

PROOF OF INCREASING SOLIDARITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 5.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 5.

An inspired statement says:—The Allied Conference afforded fresh proof of the increasing solidarity of the Allies and their unswerving fidelity to the common cause. The conference decided on measures for the better distribution of the common resources.

ITALIAN WAR LOAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, March 5.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 5.

Subscriptions to the new loan total at present 2½ milliards of lire, of which 1,720 millions is new money.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT.

INFLUENTIAL TOWN HALL MEETING.

GOVERNOR'S CONFIDENCE IN "WARMHEARTED RESPONSE."

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday in the Town Hall, Bombay, to enlist the whole-hearted support of the Presidency for the Indian War Loan. H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presided and the Town Hall was crowded, among those present, besides their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, being: The Hon. Sir Basil Scott; Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; Sir Cowasji Jehangir Sir N. Chandavarkar; Sir Dorab Tata; the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir Stanley Reed; Sir Sassoon J. David; Sir Dinshaw Petit; Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas; Mr. Justice Beaman; Mr. Justice Heaton, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis; Sir F. L. Sprott; the Hon. Mr. M. B Chaubal; Mr. Justice McLeod; the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael; Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; the Hon. Mr G. K. Parekh; Mr. J. M. Framji Patel; Mr. T. W. Birkett; Mr. R. Barlow; Mr. S. R. Bomanji; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan; Mr. F. J Strangman; Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani; Mr. P. R. C dell; Mr. R. Aitken; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg; Mr. D. M. Inglis; Mr. Rustm Vatchagandhy; Mr. L. Robertson; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Mr. J. Sanders Slater; Mr. N. M. Joshi; Mr Jehangir Bosabhoy; Mr. Leslie Crawford; Mr. S. S. Setlur; Mr. J. Baptista; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Major H. A. L. Hepper; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Mr. J. Miller; Mr. J. Crerar; Mr. R. Keid; Mr. Creighton; Mr. E. F. Sells; M H P Stringfellow; Mr. Cooke; Mr. Nigel Paton; Mr. Meyer Nissim; Col. Street; Rai Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad; Comdr. Hickman; Mr. Syud Hossain; Mr. H. A. Wadia; Col. Lloyd Jones; Mr. H. R. Greaves; Dr. A. G. Viegas; Mr. J. P. Orr; Major J. G. Greig; Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent; Mr. A. M. Kajiji, and others.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, who arrived in state, were on arrival received by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and others and conducted to the dais. Their Excellencies received ovations both inside and outside the Hall. After Mr. T. W. Birkett, Sheriff of Bombay, had read the requisition and the notice convening the meeting, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy proposed that H. E. the Governor do take the Chair. Sir Sassoon J. David seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, and his Excellency, on rising to address the assembly, was received with loud and continued cheering.

THE GOEVRNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor said that letters had been received from Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Mr. B. G. Horniman regretting they were unable to attend the meeting.

Continuing, H. E. Lord Willingdon said:

Continuing H. E. the Governor Said:

Before I call on the various speakers to the resolutions which we propose to ask you to pass this afternoon I wish to address a few words to this splendid gathering of the citizens of Bombay which I see before me, and give them in a very few words my view of the immense importance of the "great purpose" which we are met to advance to-day.

You have probably most of you read within the last few days the reported speech of the Prime Minister in which he took the whole Empire into his confidence and frankly and clearly showed us that the situation was a serious one, and that if victory was to be achieved, as it most assuredly will be, and rapidly achieved it would require the unselfish sacrifice, self-denial and service of every citizen throughout the Empire. We, who have lived in India during the past 2½ years of war, have felt so little of the grim horrors and realities of this ghastly struggle that it seems quite natural that some may ask why is it that the present situation is serious, even critical at the present time? The allied navies rule the seas in greater strength than ever before. Their armies in the various battlefields are gaining ground day by day and pressing on to victory. Let me beg you to remember that in fighting Germany we are fighting an absolutely unscrupulous and desperate foe, an outlaw among nations, which, hemmed in on land, is, by breaking every rule of international law, by every infamous and inhuman means, endeavouring on the sea to rob our armies of the fruits of a victory for justice and the freedom of nations. And now the call from the motherland of the Empire has come to India to help her in her hour of need. What is our answer going to be? With all the experience I have had during the last four years I can say for my Presidency with all confidence that I am certain she will give a ready, a generous, a warm-hearted response.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

While it is true to say that voluntary effort throughout the Presidency has been worthy of all praise, it is equally true that it has been extraordinarily difficult for most people in India unless they have had some practical war work to do to clearly realise the grave responsibility that rests on each and every one of us for help and service as a citizen of the British Empire—indeed there are thousands of our countrymen here who hardly realise that their country is taking a great part in a conflict the greatest that history has ever recorded which has convulsed nearly the whole world, and to whom it has never been brought home that it is owing to the very fact that they belong to the British Empire and have had the protection of our Empire's navy that they have been able to live their normal lives and carry on their avocations without any fear or anxiety of the depredations of the enemy.

But there is not one of us, believe me, who cannot by some act of self-sacrifice, some form of self-denial assist in this great endeavour which must be undertaken by us all, and in order to show you that I intend to practise what I preach, I hope I may be excused a short personal reference to show you that Lady Willingdon and I are determined as far as we can. I am sure that it will be recognised that in the matter of entertaining the Governor is in a different position from any other person in the Presidency. As head of the province it is his duty to show due hospitality to distinguished visitors who come from time to time to the headquarters of Government, and to continue to some extent the general entertaining which gives him many opportunities through social intercourse of practising much that may be of value to him in his official position. But we propose till the end of the war to reduce the scale of our living, and as far as possible import nothing but what is absolutely necessary from home or abroad and all the money which is saved in this way we shall invest in the war loan and the total amount with the interest that will accrue, shall be given by us as a war gift to some good object in the future.

WIDESPREAD APPEAL NEEDED.

This may not seem much in itself, but I sincerely believe that if all of us who could did something of this kind, it would produce a large amount to swell our share in the great endeavour. It it in this spirit then that I appeal to one and all this afternoon to do all in their power to help forward the success of India's Loan of Victory; to all who can do so I appeal to teach, to educate in every great city in our Presidency, and in its every village and hamlet in the districts the magnitude of the issues, and the duty that lies before us; and as a result it is my hope assured, there will be few amongst us that when the war is over and victory is be he Prince or peasant, be he rich or poor, who will not help according to their means and who in after years will not be able to feel that they have done their share in helping the Empire in her hour of need, and have undertaken their duty and responsibility as loyal and devoted subjects of our beloved King-Emperor.

And to one other class of the public I wish to appeal to-day and I hope some are present here to listen to my words, the words of one who can sincerely claim that he takes the deepest, the truest interest in the future of this great country and her people. There is a considerable section of our citizens under influential leaders who since the war began, have been promoting a strong political agitation and who, I have no doubt, think, with all sincerity that by this agitation they are doing good service for their country. With all respect I tell them frankly to-day in public what I have told many of them before in private that I think their action at this crisis may do their country the greatest harm. Let me ask them, let me ask any fair-minded man to consider what will be the impression conveyed to the minds of the people of the rest of the Empire and particularly to those in the mother country which is bearing so much of the strain and stress, yes, and the privation of the culminating efforts of this war, what will be the inference drawn when they find that a considerable section of the educated public in India is busily engaged is a political agitation at a time when every man ought to show his loyalty to the British Empire by concentrating every effort and straining every nerve to secure the triumph of our arms. I say without hesitation that this action of theirs at such a time is likely to prejudice what I hold to be the just claims of India to a fuller and fairer partnership with the rest of the Empire after the war is over, and destroy much of that mutual feeling of regard which we are all proud to feel two years of comradeship in arms has engendered between our splendid Indian soldiers, and those who come from all the Empire's other parts.

NEED OF UNITED EFFORT.

I think I am entitled to speak freely on this matter for I have never disguised the feelings that I hold of deep sympathy for the political hopes and aspirations of our citizens nor for the necessity for a broader outlook in many branches of our administration, and I therefore appeal to all those people to give up while this great struggle is upon us their political activities and join with us in one united effort to secure that victory of which I am as confident to-day as I have always been during those long and anxious months of war.

In conclusion let me read you two messages which I have lately received, one from the Viceroy and the other from the Prime Minister, messages which I feel sure will spur us on our way. The Viceroy's message is as follows:—"So far heads of Provinces are concerned you are first in the field with your suggestions with regard to the loan and I feel sure that in this new field of patriotic effort Bombay will set the example which we have learnt to expect of her.

"If efforts are organised throughout the country on the lines you propose I hope India will rise to the occasion and give a worthy response."

I am certain we shall not fail in setting that example which we are proud to feel is expected from us.

And the message from the Prime Minister is expressed in one sentence of a letter which he has written in answer to one of mine.

"India has done a great deal for us during the war and she can do vastly more—and will do so if her warm heart is touched."

Never were truer sentiments expressed than in that sentence of the prime minister. It is to the warm and responsive hearts of the people of my presidency that I appeal to-day to make this Loan of Victory a triumphant success; I leave the response with all confidence in their hands. (Loud cheering).

BOMBAY'S WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar moved the following resolution:

"That this Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay welcomes the announcement by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer in the Imperial Council of the issue of the Indian War Loan, as another opportunity for demonstrating India's desire and ability to take its full share in the mighty struggle in which this Empire is involved. It desires that every effort be made to enlist the whole hearted support of this Presidency for the Loan, and to explain its financial advantages to all classes of its population. It feels confident that India will respond to the call in a manner worthy of the bravery of her sons who have so freely shed their blood on the field of battle."

SIR N. G. CHANDAVAKAR.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said: Without meaning to flatter I should say at the outset that the speech which His Excellency has made deserves to be written in letters of gold in the present and future history of India (Cheers) because of the ring it has of the true Englishman (cheers), of the genuine imperialist and above all of the sober, sound and far-seeing lover of India in general and the Bombay Presidency in particular (Cheers).

Continuing, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said:

There have been before now many memorable meetings in this Town Hall but to-day's meeting will long be remembered as pre-eminently memorable in the annals of this historic edifice. For, in welcoming the opportunity afforded to us by the War Loan, in pledging ourselves to do all we can to make the Loan an unqualified success worthy of India, we discern with the eyes of faith that we are to-day helping our soldiers in making the future of India brighter than ever by writing its pages as they have been writing with the pen of their swords and the ink of their heart's blood. We meet here to-day to help in widening and deepening the basis of India's growing status as an integral part of the British Empire on that most enduring of principles the principle of free voluntary, and, above all, cheerfull sacrifice for co-operation with the British Empire in the gigantic struggle between the forces of light and the forces of darkness.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, who has administered India's finances in this most critical period with a single minded devotion to her interests and the interests of this Empire told us the other day how India has helped the Imperial Government in this War, how her Princes and people have longed for the opportunity and the call to help more, and how the hour has now struck for a supreme effort on India's part to help in bringing the war to a speedy and triumphant close.

With that object His Excellency the Viceroy has offered on behalf of India to the Imperial Government a free gift of one hundred million pounds. In making this offer His Excellency has faithfully reflected the predominant sentiment moving the minds of the Indian people. This amount is to be raised by way of a loan on the security of the Indian revenues. Of that amount, as much as possible, estimated at ten million pounds, will be raised in India itself; the rest outside India, India bearing the interest charges on the whole amount.

Our best interests are, bound up with those of the British Empire and in the present War self interest alone calls for all the sacrifice we can make for the Victory of British Arms. But there is more than self interest in the sacrifice required of us by the War Loan. The late Lord Kitchener in a speech in the Guildhall said that one sure way of winning victory in this War was for all of us to "work harder and consume less." Continuing he said, Above all we owe it as a patriotic duty to our Indian soldiers to make the sacrifice. These soldiers have fought and are fighting bravely for King and Country. We are proud of them. Let us now whole-heartedly respond to this War Loan and make them proud of us. Where they have given their lives for our sakes and for the Empire we can give our money and prove ourselves worthy of their valour and martial deeds.

Wherever and whenever the gospel of the British Empire, its "Pax Britannica," its inbred sense of liberty and fair play, its inherent spirit of political and civic freedom and alongside of it India's just claim of equal partnership in the Empire are preached unto fruition, this, War Loan as a free gift from India, shall stand before the world as a memorial of her ranking her in the fullness of time as the Spiritual Kohinoor of the British Crown.

SIR D. TATA.

Sir Dorab Tata, supporting the resolution, said:

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,—I am glad that very little is left for me to say in seconding this resolution, so eloquently moved by Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, because on the face of it the resolution is so worded that no arguments are needed to commend it for your acceptance. I have not the slightest doubt that in the words of the resolution every one of those assembled here "welcomes this opportunity of demonstrating India's desire and ability to take its full share in the mighty struggle in which this Empire is involved." And I therefore hope that no "effort" will be required to make this loan a complete success—at least not in Bombay, which has always taken the lead in all questions of voluntary service for the war; nor that there will be any need to explain the "financial advantages" of this loan in this Presidency, because I am confident that whatever we do in this connection will be done not because we can gain some trifling advantage, but because we wish to give our whole-hearted support, without any afterthought, to the Empire in winning this war as soon as possible by presenting an united front to our enemies. Because we are so far removed from the seat of war, it does not come home to us so readily that they are our enemies too and not England's alone; but it seems to me that if you look minutely into the motives that have brought on this terrible calamity, perhaps you may find that this war, whose distant echoes even are full of inhuman terror and untold sufferings, is one that has for one of its ultimate objects the spoliation of India. Germany in her greed has cast her baleful eye upon this the fairest gem in the diadem of the British Empire, and one of her principal aims, for which she has been preparing for years, in letting loose her terrific armaments in this iniquitous inroad upon peaceful nations, has been to carve out a road that would leave India at her mercy. What that mercy might have been you can gather from the present condition of the peoples of Belgium, Poland, Servia and Northern France. I trust therefore, that it will come home to you that this war is largely a war against India; and that it is the the might of England with her iron bulwarks in particular, and the determined resistence offered by the Allied forces that have hitherto stood between you and all the terrible disasters that have overtaken so many lands and peoples. If you realize any part of this, I am sure that according to the last sentence of the resolution I am now placing before you, you do "feel supremely confident that India will respond to the call in a manner worthy of the bravery of her sons, who have so freely shed their blood on the field of battle."

INDIA'S DEBT TO THE EMPIRE.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am not one no those cavillers who say that India has doeef very little in this great war. But neither am I one of those self-satisfied persons who think that India has done enough. We certainy have not been idle in the past two and a half years. But I feel that we have not fily realized the debt that we owk to the protection of the British Navy. Barring rumours of a surreptitious floating mine or two, and a few shells from the Emden, we have enjoyed complete immunity even from war's alarms. Trade and industries have flourished; and both individuals and corporations have prospered. Taken as a whole, India may be said to be doing well, though here and there the war may have pressed heavily on some. In subscribing, therefore, to the War Loan I do not think that we shall be paying off more than a fraction of the obligation we owe to England—I should say the Mother Country, for, after all, we are one of the chickens that she shelters under her wings from the attacks of predatory birds.

I have said above that I hope that our desire to help will not be due merely to any expectations of financial advantage. But there may be a few who might be wavering, not as to whether they should help, but as to the extent to which they should offer to partake in this ssrvice to the Empire. To them I would say that even in our own interests we must take every possible means in our power to make the loan a complete success, whatever be the terms on which it is offered. Personally, I think that the terms offered are most liberal. We are assembled to-day, if not yet to celebrate a victory, to inaugurate one by our united efforts, and bring the war to a speedy and successful end. War, it goes without saying, is a most terrible calamity. Apart from the de-

Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S LOAN CONTRIBUTION.

DEMONSTRATION OF INDIAN LOYALTY.

HEARTY RECEPTION THROUGHOUT EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Marlh 1.
Recd. 8-15 p.m, March 5

The "Times says:—The news of the Indian Governmen's ocer of war contribution of 100 millions sterling will be heartily welcomed throughout the Empire as a further demonstration of Indian loyalty and determination to share all sacrifices of war.

The paper emphasises that by attracting money to financial centres and into possession of the Indian Government, the Indian Loan will relieve difficulties in the way of granting bills of exchange and telegraphic transfers.

It presumes that a fresh Parliamentary resolution will be necessary to validate direct Indian contribution to the cast of war.

VICEROY'S HEIR WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 0-35 a.m. March 6

Second-Lieut. F I Thesiger, Field Artillery, heir of the Viceroy, has been wounded.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN BOUCHEAVESNES.

ENEMY STILL YIELDING GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Mar. 5.

Field-Marshal Haig in last night's communiqué said: We attacked and captured enemy's front and support lines eastwards of Boucheavesnes on a frontage of twelve hundred yards, taking 173 prisoners.

We heavily repulsed several counter-attacks. The enemy continues to yield the ground eastward of Gommecourt where we advanced to a depth of twelve hundred total prisoners taken during the day was 190.

BRITISH WESTERN FRONT EXTENDED.

TAKEN OVER FROM THE FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, March 4.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Mar. 5.

The German military authorities state that the British have taken over a new part of the Western front from the French. This possibly refers to the fact indicated in a recent British communiqué that the British line now extends eastward beyond Sailly-Saillisel.

GERMAN PROPOSAL FOR ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN.

DENOUNCED BY JAPANESE MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, March 4.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Mar. 5.

It is authoritatively stated that the German proposal for an alliance with Japan against America was never submitted to Japan in any form, officially or unofficially, but if it had been, "of course there would have been only one reply."

The Premier and other Cabinet Ministers denounce the proposal as an evil dream of degenerate minds.

TRAGEDY IN THE NORTH SEA.

A DESTROYER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Mar. 5.

The Admiralty announces that a destroyer was sunk with all hands in the North Sea on March 1st. It probably struck a mine.

WAR PRISONERS IN TURKEY

ENQUIRIES BEING MADE THROUGH AMERICA AND OTHER CHANNELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Mar. 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the Government was doing its utmost to trace the British and Indian prisoners of war in Turkey by means of enquiries through America and other channels. The question of exchange of prisoners between Britain and Turkey was under consideration.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

(Continued from page 7.)

struction of men and homes, it shatters the whole fabric of the world's finance. It crushes industry and trade and puts back all progress. It is a crime against the best interests of humanity. If this is so, speaking for the moment as a business man to business men, I say, we must spare no efforts to insure ourselves against such a disaster in future. The loan will be the best premium that we can pay to insure ourselves for the future, insure our industries, our trade, our lives and our homes, and thus ensure the future peaceful progress of our country.

It would be difficult for most people to provide in cash and at once the monies they would like to subscribe to the War Loan. What they could do, however, to help Government is to pledge their credit, and their expected future earnings to a certain extent. Suppose a man expects to earn an income of Rs. 4,000 per annum during the next three years, one-fourth of which amount he would hope to set aside after meeting all his expenses. He has, therefore, a reasonable expectation of saving Rs. 3,000 during the next three years. If his credit is good or if he has some savings or securities to give as a small margin (if necessary) Banks or financiers would be willing to advance him Rs. 3,000 to be repaid by him in instalments, and it would be the duty of the Banks to assist such public-spirited men in their effort to help Government. The idea is that if you have got any money to spare, place it at the disposalo f Government who are giving you a fair rate of interest and a first class security. If you have not got any monies to spare, but have a reasonable hope of saving the requisite amount in the next few years, it is your duty to pledge your credit to that extent to help in winning the War, and thereby making your property, your future well-being, and income secure. The return you get is in the shape of the War Loan Scrip which by your winning the War becomes a profitable and gilt-edged security. In the meanwhile, you get a fair return which will enable you to pay the interest on the monies advanced to you by the Banks. The same illustration would apply even to the poorest people. It has to be remembered that many industries are making larger profits owing to War conditions, and the shareholders are getting larger dividends than they could have got otherwise. Could not such people divert a portion of their excess and unexpected profits to subscribe to the War Loan ?

"GIVE QUICKLY."

But the essential thing to remember is that whatever you give must be given quickly. The Latin proverb tells us that "he gives twice, who gives quickly." A hundred rupees given now in the hour of our pressing need will probably save you from having to give perhaps five hundred later on. Because we have had definite pronouncements from those in authority, who should know, that this is the moment of supreme effort which if seized at once must lead to victory. Even the poorest of us must not hesitate to contribute his little mite, for as you know every mickle makes a muckle. This is the time for sacrifices. England has shewn us the way in making sacrifices. Let us be behind-hand if we want to rank among the future great nations of the world. For no nation can achieve greatness, unless its people develop a spirit of self-sacrifice which gives without hope or expectation of return. Others have given their lives and limbs, the labour of their hands and brains. Let us at any rate give of our substance and embrace this opportunity of contributing something towards success. This opportunity brings closely home to us the glorious fact that by sharing its burdens we too form no insignificant part of the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen. Talking of sacrifices I am reminded of the story of the Japanese widow with an only son left to support her. During the Russo-Japanese War the widow found that her son did not go to the front to fight for his country, because the regulations permitted the only son of a widow to remain at home to provide for his mother. The mother immediately took a knife and plunged it in her heart, so that her son need no longer remain behind to look after her, but could fight for his country. This is the spirit of sacrifice that builds up a nation; without it you can never expect to rise. Let us, therefore, shew this spirit and prove worthy "partners" in the great Empire which is fighting for the liberties of nations.

We in Bombay, as I have already said, justly pride ourselves upon leading the way in most public movements. Let Bombay lead again, not in a spirit of emulation but as a natural right, and set up a standard for the country to follow. Under our present Governor and the gracious lady who shares his labours let us again shew to India that in the matter of patriotism and enterprise as in everything else we are still 'Urbs prima in Indis" and are ready to lead the van in this great War against future wars, and help to bring it to a speedy and successful termination. Nor will the rest of India be found lagging behind, now that an opportunity has been given to us to identify ourselves with the destinies of the British Empire.

HON. MR. CHARMICHAEL.

The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, further supporting the resolution, said:

The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael in supporting the resolution, said: The loan is needed for an issue in which India is vitally interested. It is not only for the protection of the Empire, or for the protection of that part of the Empire in which we live. India has endorsed the high ideal for which the Empire and its Allies are fighting. She stands for the right. Men are needed to win the war. India has sent men as far as the existing machinery will allow. She is fortunate in that the tide of war has flowed far from her own borders. But as we think of the desperate nature of the struggle where that tide flows fiercest, of the mighty effort being put forth by England, of the spirit of France and the tenacity of the Russians, when we think of tremendous sacrifices which our fellow citizens and allies have been called on to bear, as we see the grim struggle increasing in intensity and the enemy piling one dastardly outrage on another, many in India are filled with a burning desire to take a larger share in the effort and in the sacrifice. This loan opens out a great field for action and effort and for endurance and sacrifice. Let us onward all we can. The terms of the loan are such as to give every one a good hold of the rope. Some of our stalwarts may grumble a little at being as it were tied on to it by the super tax but Let us onward all we can.

It is hardly necessary to make an appeal to the business men of this city, to the heads of the big firms and industrial companies. As the war has gone on business and trade in Bombay has on the whole been very prosperous and it should be possible for the firms and companies to put up a very large sum. No doubt this cannot be done without some effort and some arrangement but is it not worth the trouble?

WORK OF THE NAVY.

They will need facilities from the Banks. A leading banker at home pointed out recently that one of the most remarkable features had been the quickness with which the large contributions to the Second War Loan in 1915, circulated from the Banks to Government, from Government through the contractors and spending departments back again to the public and the Banks. As conditions are in India we cannot expect the same easy and rapid circulation. Our Bankers cannot act with the same freedom as a Bank at home. But there are conditions new to India, the development of which may perhaps give them more confidence. If the Cash Certificates are taken up freely in the mofussil there will be a mobilization of credit unknown before. In the second place the issue of the loan coincides with the concerted effort being made by the new Munitions Department to make India self-sufficing in the matter of supplies for the army. If as we hope the new Department indents on the commercial energy and enterprise of Bombay, the rate at which the money will flow back to the Banks will be greatly accelerated. After all the money is to be spent in India.

A POPULAR LOAN.

An important point to remember is that this should be a popular loan, not merely a financiers' loan of the kind to which we are accustomed in the past. In the response India is to express her spirit. We must concentrate all our attention on seeing that every one who can help does help. The whole country has been keenly interested in the work of the Industries Commission. One prominent point which emerged from their inquiry was the urgent need of organising the credit of India, of bringing out and bringing together for industrial use the resources of the country side and of mofussil towns. What better test can we have of the possibilities than the war loan with its grand and inspiring purpose, its attractive terms, and the facilities it affords for the small investor? What better method than the issue of Cash Certificates could have been devised for teaching the mass of the people that even the small savings which are possible to them can be usefully employed, and for demonstrating how great the momentum when these savings are combined into one large stream? Sir William Meyer has said that this which I may call an educative feature of the war loan scheme will be continued after the present need has been served. The Cash Certificates are to be a permanent arrangement in Indian Finance. Let us do what in us lies to make this feature take strong root in this Presidency.

RESPONSE TO BE WORTHY OF THE COUNTRY.

It is not enough merely to lend any surplus we may have. It is the duty of every citizen by the exercise of personal economy and the abandonment of all extravagances to make that surplus as large as possible. Only in this way can the response be worthy of this great country. Let the response be such as will make the Kaiser exclaim "Tell it not in Berlin, publish it not in the streets of Munich."

HON. SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy further supporting the resolution said they all had heard the most eloquent and impressive appeal which his Excellency the Governor had made to them there that afternoon. They had also heard the proposer, the seconder and the supporters of the resolution, who had eloquently described the way in which the loan was going to benefit those who invested in it, and he (the speaker) therefore would not detain them long but he would say this that the whole of India was looking to Bombay and was anxious to follow its example (Cheers). He had just returned from Delhi and from what he had heard there he could say that Bombay's response to the loan would be echoed all over India. (Cheers). It was therefore incumbent on the people of this Presidency to show to the whole of India that their response was generous and that they led in this as in other matters and in making the munificent gift they would prove to the world that they were interested partners in the great world-conflict. (Cheers). If they were able to make this gift in cash it would be doubly welcome at this juncture. It was incumbent on them to do their best in the matter and he was sure that just as they had in the past always responded generously to all appeals made by their Excellencies, the present appeal, would also be generously responded to. (Cheers).

MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Mr. Joseph Baptist, who was received with loud and prolonged applause further supporting the resolution, said:

I have much pleasure in supporting the proposition. I had anticipated a heated discussion upon the wisdom of the loan between the optimists and pessimists, but the chorus of approval that has greeted the announcement of the loan indicates that it is a sagacious act of statesmanship. The terms of the loan and the resulting taxation make it abundantly clear that the loan constitutes a profitable investment calculated to strengthen the finances and to stimulate the industries of India chiefly at the cost of the foreign consumer and the wealthier classes in India. The poor are spared. But the most satisfactory feature of the announcement is that it will be regarded by Government as a patriotic contribution towards the colossal cost of the terrific and titanic struggle that has staggered mankind and is desolating Europe. It, therefore, combines profit with patriotism. I thought that patriotism begins where profit ends; but this apparently is not always true. Under the circumstances our path of duty is clear. It is our bounden duty to respond right royally to this call on our patriotism and loyalty. In doing so we shall as well fulfil a sacred duty. Our contribution is also to be a tribute of our esteem and gratitude to those brave sons of India, who have shed their blood or lost their lives on the fields of Flanders and other parts in discharging the obligation of India, in defending the integrity of the British Empire. They have suffered and shed their blood and sacrificed their lives for our sake and the honour of our motherland.

I am myself convinced that the battle for the proper place of India in the British Empire is being fought to-day in Europe. Indians are to-day fighting by the side of England and France for the vindication of the rights of nations (Cheers) and the principles of liberty and nationality. Does anyone suppose that such deeds will not facilitate the fruition of the political aspirations of India or that the great heart of England which always beats warmly for free institutions (Cheers) will forget India? England will not forget India. (Cheers). Let me therefore exhort you to acquit ourselves as true sons and daughters of India. (Cheers).

The resolution was carried with acclamation

SIR STANLEY REED.

Sir Stanley Reed moved the appointment of a general committee with an executive committee to carry out the objects detailed in the preceding resolution.

Sir Stanley Reed said the resolution being made complementary to the resolution which had preceded it and which had been accepted with such enthusiasm, he thought it was a mere formal one, but he would like to say a word or two. This resolution, this meeting, the speeches and the emotion that had been aroused here were but the sound unless they were accompanied by the will to victory. Unless this meeting was followed by the whole-hearted support of the people of this Presidency to make this loan a triumphant success, neither this meeting, nor this committee nor the Secretaries could make it a success. They sometimes asked themselves what standard they should set up for themselves. He was not going to tell anyone what that standard should be. He would like to tell one particular example of the services rendered to the Empire in the course of fighting in Mesopotamia. The speaker then related the story of a soldier who had lost both his arms and legs by a gun shot and whose eyes were put out by the Arabs while pillaging his effects. This soldier was at present in the War Hospital in Bombay without arms legs and sight and praying the doctor to put him out of the misery. What were the miserable sacrifices they were asked to make in comparison with what had been offered by this soldier? In this war it had been said that there could be no equality of sacrifice, but there could be equality of service. Let them go out of the hall with the determination that each one of them, whether rich or poor, would respond to the demand for the service which they were going to render for the victory of the Empire and for the triumph of humanity. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, seconding the resolution, said he felt quite sure that the response to this war loan would be quite worthy of this great city, of this great Presidency, and worthy of the position India occupied and which he hoped she would occupy in the near future, and quite worthy of the principles for which the Allies were now fighting. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to vote and passed unanimously.

THE GOVERNOR THANKED.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor for presiding, said that ever since the terrible war began it had been the desire and constant endeavour of H. E. Lord Willingdon to see that this Presidency took an honourable and adequate share in the burden. Now that they were reaching the final stage of the struggle it was meet that every inhabitant of this city should do his level best and they should do it now by subscribing largely to the war loan. He thanked their Excellencies on behalf of this city for the work they had done during the period of stress. He need not remind them of the noble share that her Excellency had taken by the side of his Excellency. (Cheers.) Every one who had had anything to do with the War Hospital and were conversant with their activities in the city must have been struck by her wonderful energy, her wonderful knowledge and sympathy which had secured them the gratitude of many (Cheers).

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg seconded the resolution. He expressed on behalf of the European community their satisfaction at the war loan and that India was going to contribute one hundred millions sterling. He bore testimony to the work done by their Excellencies in the city for the good of the people.

The resolution was put to vote and was passed amid loud applause.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, acknowledging the vote of thanks, said he was grateful to them for the very generous note of appreciation to Lady Willingdon and to him a little bit. (Laughter). He noted that the enthusiasm of this meeting augured splendidly for the future. He felt that he was right in his remarks which he had made in the beginning. He would only say this to them now. They had got past the time of making speeches, they must all do their best now to make this loan a great success. (Cheers).

H. E. Lord Willingdon then announced that the Indian staff of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company had contributed one lakh of rupees to the war loan.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Sheriff, Mr. T. W. Birkett, by Sir Cowasji Jehangir and seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, which was passed unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with cheers for T. E. Lord and Lady Willingdon.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

HON. MR. JINNAH ON THE BILL.

"My Lord, I welcome this Bill, and I do so for two or three principal reasons. The first reason, My Lord, that strikes me is this, that after the Mutiny the policy of the Government, as has been pointed out over and over again, was regulated (I am not going into the reasons for it) to a certain extent on grounds of distrust of the people, and this Bill is an indication that that policy, rightly or wrongly pursued, has from this day disappeared from this country. The second ground is, that it opens the door to a service, which was closed to the people of this country except sepoys for all these years under British rule. My Lord, this Bill, I understand, is a first step. We have not got very clear indications as to how these units are going to be formed, but I understand that the object of this Bill is to give an opportunity to the educated people of this country for the defence of their own country. I can assure you, My Lord, knowing as I do know, and I can say that I am in touch with the opinion of young India particularly, that this measure is welcome. But although as a first step this measure is welcome, just as your Lordship said and you were good enough to take us into your confidence, I think, I ought to tell the Council also in straight language and without mincing matters, that if you want young Indians, if you want educated Indians to come forward and enlist themselves in the defence of their country, one fact must not be forgotten, and that is the status and the privileges which should be given to them. It might be said, 'How is it possible just now for us to give you the commissioned ranks ?' I grant it is not possible to do so at once. But there must be a clear indication; that in course of time it willl be granted. I see that this is a war measure, but, My Lord, there is no doubt, I hope so at least, that this measure which is going to be a war measure, will not be done away with after the war, but it will grow, it will develop, and it will develop into what we have been asking for, namely, a national army.

"My Lord, it has been said that the people of India have not felt the realities of the war. Why have they not felt the realities of the war? I grant the people of India have not suffered. The blood of the people of India has not been moved, although there is no doubt that India has done a great deal—a fact which has been very kindly recognised by Your Excellency, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the great Ministers in England. But why has India not felt it as England feels it? My Lord, the reason is very obvious, and that reason is this, that to-day in England there is not a family that has not lost a son or a brother or a husband. We the educated gentry in India have not had the opportunity given to us of losing a son or a husband or a brother. It is for that reason that India has not felt, has not suffered as England has suffered. Who is responsible for this ?

"My Lord, speaking to Your Excellency and to the Government of India, in this Council, I venture to say that it has been now fully realised that India is loyal to the core to the Empire. If India had these opportunities given to it, India would have been a source of great strength to the Empire at this moment; but, unfortunately, we have not had those opportunities.

"My Lord, this war has shown clearly that the time has come for a policy of trust in the people of India, and this Bill is a precursor of this policy. I assure you, My Lord, that whatever dissatisfaction, whatever discontent, you may observe, that dissatisfaction and that discontent is not due to disloyalty, but it is due to grievances which ought to be attended to and removed. My Lord, with these few remarks, I welcome this Bill, and I sincerely trust that, in framing these rules and regulations, some indication will be given to the people of this country that the character, the tone and the organisation, the status and privileges will be secured to the people of this country which are now secured to European British subjects.

"There is one more thing, My Lord, that I should like to impress upon His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—and I entirely endorse the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi—and that is, that it is absolutely necessary that similar opportunities to those given to European British youths should be given to Indian boys between the ages of 16 and 18 for local service. My reasons are that service, rendered during the period of the war, will prepare these young men for the future army. There is not the slightest doubt that our frontiers have to be guarded; conditions are changing; events are moving rapidly. I do not wish to enter into details at this juncture; but suffice it to say that if anything untoward happens, it would be impossible in the present condition of our army to make an adequate defence of this counry. What I call a national army, I venture to say, must come, and the sooner it comes the better—a national army not in the sense that it will be entirely a paid army; there must be a reserve and militia behind it.

"My Lord, we know from the experience of this war how essential it is to have an adequate number of officers. It is a well known fact that, in the Indian Army, we have got just enough officers, and if any calamity comes there will be such a paucity of officers that it will be very difficult to manage our affairs. Therefore, I strongly urge that Indian boys between the ages of 16 and 18 should be given an opportunity of local military service during the period of the war, and, when the bigger question comes to be considered, this will be the material ready to a certain extent having undergone a certain amoun of training already, and therefore fit for th uture formation of a national army."

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following Indian gentlemen were called to the Bar at their respective Inns of Court on Friday, January 26 :—

LINCOLN'S INN—Prabhakar Daji Khare, B.A., Downing College, Cambridge; Chandra Kisan Daphtary; Sagar Chand; Vaman Gopal Tambe, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; Hamed Hasan, Oxford University.

INNER TEMPLE.—Prince Abdul Karim Khan, M.A., Oxford.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.—Hafiz Mohamed Baksh; Dhanwant Singh; Gobindbux Vazinmal Ut tamsing, B.A., Pamidi Bayappa Reddy.

GRAY'S INN.—Mohamed Wali-Ullah, B.A., B.C.L., Oxford, B.A., LL.B., Allahabad University, a Vakil of the High Court of Allahabad; Thakurdas Vasanmal Thadani, B.A., FitU william Hall, Cambridge, B.Sc., Bombay -ni z-praity.

PRESS ASSOCIATION DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

(Continued from page 5.)

held that the order of the magistrate in that case cancelling his previous order was *ultra vires*, but you have omitted to notice that the learned judges were not in agreement on the point and further that as they admittedly had no jurisdiction in the matter. Their remarks were in the nature of *obiter dicta*. I have already dealt with paragraph 11 and pass to paragraph 12 in which you have devoted considerable attention to the fact that in the Macedonia pamphlet case the offending words were not specified or described and that the Act is mandatory. Upon this point there was no remedy in a court of law. But let me point out that the passage from Sir Satyandranath Sinha's speech which you have quoted clearly referred not to section 12 of which the wording is entirely different but to the other forfeiture sections and that the Macedonia pamphlet case came under section 12. I will assume that the judges were right in holding that the notification was not in accordance with law, but I venture to think you cannot attach real importance to a point like this in a representation such as you have made against the whole policy of the Press Act. The pamphlet in that case was before the court to stand or fall on its merits. It was there for the judges to read and judge as a whole. Would the publisher have been in any better case if a few passages or specially objectionable words had been extracted for condemnation ? Is it not at least arguable that the written words should be judged by its context ? Can you really maintain that the publisher was prejudiced by consideration of the pamphlet as a whole? I think not, and in this connection I feel it not inappropriate to remind you that the principal that words and passages should be judged by their context has been accepted by the High Court of Bombay in the judgment passed in the recent Tilak case. In paragraph 13 you claim that the press is now honest and law abiding and that all necessity for restriction has disappeared. Is that not rather arguing in a circle because a river has been embanked and thus prevented from flooding the surrounding country. Do the engineers say this river is now safe and we will not trouble to maintain the embankment. I do not think you can urge that because the floods have been controlled that the possibility of their recurrence has disappeared.

HISTORY OF PRESS IN INDIA.

The history of the press in India is against your theory. In 1878 a growing section of the Indian press was expressing covert or open hostility to Government. The passing of the Act of that year exercised a restraining influence, but when it was removed there was a recrudescence of malevolent hostility from 1881 to 1898. A section of the press steadily grew more scurrilous, more malignant, more seditious until the penal law had to be strengthened in 1898. But even that was not sufficient. Misrepresentation and vilification of Government and even overt sedition went steadily on until the Newspapers Indictment to Violence Act was passed in 1908 and it was only when that proved inadequate that the Press Act of 1910 now under discussion really checked the flood that was spreading over the land. Do not think I am framing an indictment against the press of India as a whole or against journalism as it is now conducted. I am only recounting the facts that led up to the debates in the Legislative Council on the Act of 1910. Those debates did not touch the case of the many well conducted and responsible papers then any more than I am doing now. But that the danger then was great and serious I do not think that you dispute, and if you say the danger has passed away, I cannot cannot agree with you for so long as there are papers in India as there still are that in pursuit of their own ends think it right to magnify the ills from which she suffers to harp upon plague, famine malaria and poverty and ascribe them all to the curse of an alien Government, so long as there are papers that play upon the weaknesses of impressionable boys and encourage that lack of discipline and of respect for all authority that has done so much to swell the ranks of secret revolution so long as it is considered legitimate to stir up hatred and contempt in order to foster discontent I feel that any relaxation of the existing law would be followed as surely as night follows the day, by a gradual increase of virulance until we should come back to the condition until we should come back to the conditions that prevaled before the passing of the Act. There will be some that will hold up their hands in horror at the suggestion that such things as I have indicated are still to be found in the press but here is an extract that I should like to read to you the meaning of imperialism is that apowerful nation thinks that it is justified in depriving a weaker people of their liberty and retaining them under their rule in perpetual slavery on the plea of civilising them and bettering their lot. Here is another. If the Indian Rulers had given effect to the terms of the Royal Proclamation of 1858 India would not have been converted into a land of permanent famine and postilance and its children into a race of effeminate weakling. What is this but to exaggerate, the ills of India and to ascribe them all to Government. Listen to this. It is part of a long article all in the same vein. The same feeling of pity possesses the popular when they stand face to face with political crimes commited by youthful and misguided idealists. They know that these young men come fully preparaed for sacrificing their own lives in the discharge of the work entrusted to them. The gallows have absolutely no tenors for them. To send them to the gallows would not hinder, but on the contrary very materially help their criminal propaganda. This has been the universal experience of history in these matters those who are already in sympathy with this criminal propaganda will not be cowed down by their chastisement, but will rather look upon their punishment as martyrdom and draw fresh inspiration from it for carrying on their work. Everybody except the official machinist and the purblind publicist understands all this. Now hear not what I think about it but what a High Court Judge has to say about this article. This seems to me most pernicious writing and writing which must tend to encourage political assassination by removing public detestation of such crimes."

ENCOURAGEMENTTO COMMISSION OF CRIMES.

"New India" is presumably read by numbers of excitable young men animated and not unnaturally by the same ideal which the writer ascribes to the assassins, but which it is impossible for any right-minded person to connect with their crimes. Such young men are practically told that the assassins are pursuing the same ideal as themselves with singular courage and disregard of self and that such criminals should not be punished but convinced of the folly of their ways. The article presents the assassins to such young men (and to the public generally) in a far more favourable light than any ordinary person would have viewed them in and although it may not amount to incitement it certainly seems to me to give encouragement to the commission of crimes which undoubtedly fall within section 4 (1). I do not wish to detain you but I must still give you a few more extracts. A poet writes "How long will the blood of the innocent people be shed and how long will we write in agony." He prays God to release Indians from this miserable condition. He complains that they have lost their wealth, honour and all good qualities. He enquires what can be worse than their present condition. Another poet says, "When will the oppressions of the wicked cease in India? When will the enemies of Indians be crushed and how long will this this cruel oppression of the weak continue? Yet another slavery has deprived Indians of wealth, honour and freedom and has reduced them to destitution and starvation. What further harm is it going to cause to India? Will it drain their very blood? It has paralysed their limbs and muzzled their mouths. Why is it so mercilessly pursuing them? God gave equal liberty to all. Why then should accursed slavery be oppressing Indians? And here is one more "The arrest is legal doubtless but it is truly unlawful. The breaking of the sacred law of justice which holds society together, when injustice is perpetrated, when crimes are committed legally, when innocence is no protection and harmless men are treated as criminals, then we live in a condition of anarchy, no matter what legal sanction may cover the wrong-doer. Civilisation does not protect us. We should be better off in a state of savagery for then we should be on our guard. We should carry arms and protect ourselves. We are helpless. We pay taxes to be wronged. What are these but stirring no hatred and contempt?

REFUSAL TO ASSENT TO ASSURANCE.

Do you come before me to-day as journalists to say that you do not regret that such sentiments should have appeared in the public press? Do you suggest that language like this can have no ill-effect and that you are prepared to see such things said every day through the length and breadth of India. Are these, I would ask you, the writings of persons whose loyalty and good intentions and honesty of purpose are unquestioned but who have unwittingly fallen into a trap which the Act has laid for them? Can I judge the tree except by its fruit? These are not extracts from the old files of 1910. They are cuttings from newspapers of 1916. If the terrors of the Act to which you have so freely adverted are not sufficient to prevent the publication of such stuffs as this, will you tell me what would happen if the Act were repealed? Can you blame me if with such publications before me, and I am afraid I could find you more in the same strain, I refuse to assent to your assurance that the press of India has purged itself and that the time has come to accord to it once again the freedom which should be its pride no less than its privilege.

In conclusion let me thank you for the courteous hearing that you have given to so much that I fear you may disagree with and let me ask your kindness to excuse any words that I have used that may have caused offence remembering that this discussion was not of my seeking. You have stated your case with frankness and I have given you credit for wishing that there should be no lack of frankness in my reply. Gentlemen I can assure you that nothing gives me greater pain than having to reply to you as I have done. It would have been a great pleasure to have been able to meet you and to have announced the removal from the statute book of a measure which cannot but be regarded as a slur on the good name of the Press. For myself I recognise the importance of healthy criticism of the Government and I always value the help which I get from such criticism. It is always by my orders put before me and I can assure you that I harbour no feelings of resentment in respect of it now. This being so, cannot your Association take the matter into your own hands? You I am sure, deplore the extravagant statements which I have read and you must acknowledge the mischief which they work on young and impressionable minds. I look forward to the day when Government will have no need to use such measures for the Press itself will have taken the matter into its own hands. I beg of you to think the matter over and see whether you yourselves cannot hasten that day.

At the conclusion of the Viceroy's reply Mr. Horniman presented the members of the deputation to his Excellency. The deputation then withdrew.

MEETING IN POONA.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, Commissioner, Central Division, presided at a crowded meeting of citizens of Poona this evening in support of the new War Loan.

The Hon. Mr. Pranjpye in moving the following resolution earnestly and eloquently appealed to the people of all castes to subscribe liberally to the loan which he pointed out was a good business investment:—"That the citizens of Poona in public meeting assembled re-affirm their resolve to support the Empire in the vigorous prosecution of the war and to do every thing in their power to ensure a speedy victory and to that end earnestly appeal to all to provide the sinews of war by contributing to the war loan to the utmost limit of their power."

Mr. Apte, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Messrs. Kelkar, Ghaswala Rafiudin Sir Ramakrishna Bandarkar, Sardar Moodeliar and several others took part in the meeting.

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by
The Rev. Abednego David, W.M.S.
Compiler of the Treasury and Illustrations.
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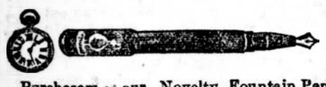

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This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee.)

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These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision, bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

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DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House
Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Mar. 3rd.

	Bales
Total in Sight	10,836,000
American Visible Supply	337,000
East Indian , ,	176,000
American , ,	3,795,000
Other , ,	74,000
Total Sales'	39,000
East Indian Sales	1,700
Total Speculation	3,000
, , Export'	1,000
East Indian	
, , Stock	28,000
, , Forwarded	1,800
, , Actual Export	100
, , Imports	2,000
, , Speculation	200
American Afloat	110,000
East Indian Afloat	16,000
Total Afloat	274,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,888
, , Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
, , to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York spot	17.45+.27
, , July	17.42+.29
Spot Cotton at New York	17.75+.35
, , at New Orleans	17.13+.38
Futures at New Orleans spot	17.10+.29
, , July	17.02+.29
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.10
Silver Commercial Bars	76⅜

New York, Mar. 2nd.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	60,900
, , Exports to Great Britain	26,000
, , to France and Continent	39,000
, , to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,273,000
, , at Interior Ports	1,111,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	37 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Less offering. Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6
, , Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
, , , , 4 ,	5½
, , , , 6 ,	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
, , 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	52½+½ Ex Div.
Rupee Paper 3½%	43½ No change.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½+½ Ex. Div.
Government Securities 3%	54 No change. Ex. Div.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 No change.

THE MAILS

London, Mar. 3rd.

The Bombay Mails have been delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar 3rd.

3½% 1925—1928	£85 No change.
4½% 1925—1945	£91½+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar 3rd.

WHEAT.
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Afloat	66/9

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-March Value	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	69/9

SEEDS.

Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Nominal	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb-Mar. Sellers	113
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Sellers	112
Calcutta Linseed:—	
London 1st Feb.-Mar. Value	112
, , 2nd , Sellers	112

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£139¼
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	22/9
do. do Karachi Feb.-Mar.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-May. Value	3/3½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
Bombay, March 6.

The market at Colaba was steady. M. G. Good Broach opened at Rs. 400/8 and ruled steady within small fluctuation.

There is a very little doing in other qualities.

Ready cotton is in limited demand.

Quotations are:—
M. G. Good Broach, 400/8.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal, 289.
M. G. K/Akola, 369.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 5th.

Description.	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot Cotton.
	DELIVERY.		
Broach, Good M.G.	392/8		
Broach, Fine M.G.	407	403	
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	297		285/95
Bengal, Fine M.G.	296		295/05
Bengal, Superfine M.G.			305/15
Rajputana, Fine M.G.			292/02
Sind Paniab, Fine M.G.	288		295/05
Kham, Akola Fine M.G.	368		350/65
Ellich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.			350/70
Dhamg /Pulgaon, Fine M G			360/75
Yeotmal, Fine M G			365/74
Nagpore, Fine M G			370/80
Hingt /Wardha, Fine G M			375/85
Khandelah, Fine M G	355		335/45
Khandelsh, F G M G.	325		310/25
Khandwa Sanawad, F.G. M.G.			310/25
Jalna F.G. M.G.			340/50
Indore, F.G. M.G.			
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.			
Nander, F.G. M.G.			400/10
Mathla, Fine M G			340/50
Mathla, F G M G			330/40
Saw Ginned Dharwar Good			
Coompta, Good M G			
Westerns Good M G			
Westerns, Good H G			

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 5th March, 1917. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	307	298	288	Ready
Bengals (M G)		300	290	25th Mar. 17
Seinde-Punjab (M G)		299	289	Ready
		300	290	25th Mar. 17
		358	333	Ready
Khandesh (M G)		362	332	25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M G) G S			350	Ready
Barsee (M G) G S			370	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple.)				
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)		368	350	Ready & 25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)		368	350	Ready & 25th Mar. 17
Dhanangaum		373	355	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)		370	352	25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)		376	358	Ready
		374	356	25th Mar. 17
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)		381	363	Ready
		382	364	25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)		381	363	Ready
		384	366	25th Mar. 17
Bloach (M G)		405		Ready New
		412		25th Mar. 17
		408	402	25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)		420	405	Ready New
Kramgaum		408	393	Ready New
Mathady (H.G.)				
Vina		348	338	Ready
		345	335	25th Mar. 17
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G)			410	April/May 17
Sawgd. Dharwar			414	April/May 17
Westerns (M.G.)			408	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)			398	May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)				
Miraj M.G.)			418	April/May 17
			420	April/May 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 5th—4 p.m.

Ready'	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-20'	45 8 0	6 11 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 11 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 14 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 8 0	6 14 6
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore'	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 1 0	9 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 14 0	9 4 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	46 0 0	9 3 0
, , Gajar 75.25 '	44 0 0	8 14 0
, , Gajar 50.50 '	42 0 0	8 12 0
, , Black	40 0 0	8 0 0
Popyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	42 0 0	...
Mowraseed	4 8 0	4 4 0
Jawa	34 0 0	5 5 0
Arandi	37 0 0	...
Forward	Rs a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 5 3	
Linseed May	10 2 0	
Linseed Sept.	10 12 0	

BULLION.

Bombay, March 5.

The silver market is steady.
English Bar Gold, 28-0.
Shield Sovereign, 15-14.
Dragon, 15-13.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 90-12.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 91-2.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 91-8.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 3/8.
3 Months' Sight Francs, 194½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67 nom.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80 nom.

SHARES.

No sooner the market opened boars covered their sales and afterwards the market went down a little owing to want of demand.

Standards were placed between 1,542/8 to 1,530, Madhawjis from 1,590 to 1,580, Fazulbhoys from 665 to 655, Nagpurs from 2,250 to 2,235, Crescents from 222/8 to 217/8, Pearls from 485 to 480, Swedeshis from 1,725 to 1,720, Indore Malwas from 365 to 360, Indian Bleaching from 277/8 to 272/8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were quoted from 240 to 230 and Deferreds from 870 to 855.

Katni Ordinarys were steady at 240, Shivrajpurs at 37, Central India Mining at 48, Bombay Trams were placed between 320 to 310.

The market closed quiet but steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 3rd March, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Capital		100,00,000
Reserve Fund		90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,87,618	
Public Deposits at Branches	73,74,430	
		1,29,62,048
Other Deposits		16,73,31,523
Post Bills		6,632
Sundries		16,62,004
Total		20,09,62,207

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	2,73,76,321
Other authorised Securities	31,35,724
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,10,29,234
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	405,70,157
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,96,27,630
Dead Stock	10,15,542
Stamps	8,981
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	6,00,970
Sundries	3,17,027
Cash	8,72,77,430
Total	20,09,62,207

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their circular dated 1st February 1917 report as follows.—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £39,370 as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of $500,000 has been received in New York from Canada.

The Rhodesian gold output for December, 1916 amounted to £306,205, as compared with £301,376 in December 1915, and £317,135 in November 1916. The total output for 1916 amounted to £3,895,311, as compared with £3,823,166 in 1915.

The West African Gold output for December 1916 amounted to £146,409, as compared with £138,323 in December 1915, and £130,101 in November 1916. The total output for 1916 amounted to £1,615,306, as compared with £1,706,473 in 1915.

SILVER.

The quotation has risen appreciably, reacing 37 7/16d. on the 26th. ultimo—a record price since 1895.

The Joint Stock Banks are now finding stocks of silver coin somewhat redundant. This seems to indicate that demands for the Home Country are likely to be less in evidence, but the Home demand has for some time past been very insignificant in comparison with that for India and our Allies.

The strength of the China exchanges is of course, against sales for that quarter. The stock in London last Friday was found only to be about 4,000,000 fine ounces, a reduction of 2,400,000 in one month.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lacs of Rupees as follows:—

	Jan. 7.	Jan. 15.	Jan 23.
Notes in circulation	8258	8239	8381
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	1715	1701	1655
Gold coin and Bullion in India	1206	1161	1252
Gold in England	1192	1192	1192

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,100 bars as compared with 2,200 bars last week.

Quotations for Bar Silver per ounce standard:—

January 26, 37 7/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 27, 37 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 29, 37 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Jnuary 30, 37 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 31, 37 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 1, 37 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 37.312.
Bank Rate 5½ per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

THE INDIAN MARKET.

JAPANESE INROADS WITH COTTON GOODS

Perhaps in the circumstances it cannot be helped, but it is certainly disquieting to find how rapidly Japan's exports of cotton manufactures to India are increasing, writes the "Manchester Guardian." In the six months which ended last September the shipments of piece goods exceeded in value the total for the whole year to March, 1916, and were more than twice the amounts for 1914-15 and 1913-14. It is much the same story, too, as regards haberdashery and millinery, as the following table (which a Manchester house has received from its Indian correspondents) clearly shows:—

	1913-14. (Year.) £	1914-15. (Year.) £	1915-16. (Year.) £	1916. (6 Mths.) £
Piece goods	118,000	192,000	404,000	428,730
Yarns	93,000	82,000	51,800	143.000
Hosiery	556,000	444,000	376,000	373'000
Haberdashery & millinery	101,000	73,00 0	78,000	88.000

The higher range of values, of course, has had some effect, but an examination of the quantities represented will yield little satisfaction. The following table gives both quantities and values for the first half of each of three fiscal years beginning on the 1st April:—

Greys.		
1914	4,771,000 Yds.	£62,930
1915	13,490,000 Yds.	£146,000
1916	23,672,000 Yds.	£328,000
Coloured.		
1914	354,000 Yds.	£4,200
1915	672,000 Yds.	£8,300
1916	6,042,000 Yds.	£101,730
Yarns.		
1914	553,000 Lbs.	£48,000
1915	219,000 Lbs.	£17,300
1916	1,815,000 Lbs.	£143,000
Hosiery.		
1914		£284,600
1915		£150,950
1916		£373,000
Haberdashery and Millinery.		
1914		£40,000
1915		£29,900
1916		£88,000

The significance of these figures is further emphasised by the returns of the exports of Indian cotton to Japan. For half years ended September they have been as under:—

1914	2,419,000 cwt.	£624,000
1915	3,143,000 cwt.	£830,000
1916	3,437,000 cwt.	£855,300

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TO ASSIST
CHARLES DE LARUE
CRIME INVESTIGATOR
Who is on the track of
THE VAMPIRES
A new Series of Detective Stories!
20,000 Feet. Every Week 5,000 Feet. 4 Weeks.
Commencing
THURSDAY 8th MARCH 1917.
SPECIAL MATINEES, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 8th AND 9th, 5-15 P.M.
AT THE
OLYMPIA
SANDHURST ROAD.

AUSTRALIAN PRESERVES
Jams, Fruits, Marmalade and dried apple rings now obtainable
FROM
THE SECRETARY
THE SALVATION ARMY,
19, NAPIER ROAD, POONA.
Price list on application

Health in the Lime Fruit.
The West Indian Lime (Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing more NATURAL HEALTH-GIVING SALTS than any other fruit. That is why
ROSE'S LIME JUICE
after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.
An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
Be sure you get **ROSE'S**
—there are many imitations.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne
and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Result of the War
Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper, to the Secretary, 89, Grey St., Calcutta.

EXPERIENCE vs TROPICAL DISEASE.
ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza and he will tel you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease
Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.
Batliwalla's Tonic Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc
Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.
Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each.
May be had of all Dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, Dadar, BOMBAY.

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on 09 April, 2017

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.
Post Office 5-years Cash certificates (Issue of 1917-18)

Principal and Interest Secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.

The following prospectus of the Indian War Loan is published in a "Gazette of India" Extraordinary published yesterday.

I. WAR LOAN 1929—1947.

Issue Price: Rs. 95 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 95 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 15 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5 per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption.—If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August, 1947: but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August, 1929, on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Sinking Fund.—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent. of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

II. WAR BONDS 1920 AND WAR BONDS 1922.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX)

Issue Price: Rs. 100 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 100 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 20 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that day be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5½ per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption: War Bonds 1920 are repayable on the 15th August, 1920, War Bonds 1922 on the 15th August, 1922.

III. POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

FOR

RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50, AND. RS. 100,

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

ISSUE PRICE:

RS. 7-12, RS. 15-8, RS. 38-12 AND RS. 77-8

These certificates may also be cashed at the Post Office of issue at any time during the five-year period at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

FORM OF SECURITIES.

1. Securities in respect of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922, will be issued at the option of the applicant (to be stated in his application) in the following forms—

(1) Inscribed Stock Certificate transferable by deed;

(2) Promissory Notes transferable by endorsement;

(3) Bearer Bonds transferable by delivery.

In the absence of any specified option, securities will, in the first instance, be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificates.

INCOME-TAX.

2. Interest on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 will be exempt from income-tax but not from super-tax.

Interest on War Loan 1929—1947 is not exempt from income-tax or super-tax, Income-tax will be levied in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act.

CONVERSION RIGHTS.

3. For every Rs. 100 (nominal) of War Loan 1929—1947 taken up, the subscriber may convert Rs. 150 (nominal) of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans, or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India, and receive in lieu thereof War Loan 1929—1947 at the rate of—

Rs. 65 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3 per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 76 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3½ per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 92 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 4 per cent. Conversion Loan converted together with such further amount of War Loan as may be required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100, subject to the payment in cash of this further amount less one anna in the rupee.

4. Conversion rights may be exercised at any time after the 1st November, 1917, but not later than the 15th January, 1918. Conversion warrants will be negotiable and will be issued in Bearer form.

5. Securities of War Loan 1929—1947 issued by conversion will bear interest from the 15th August, 1917. No interest will be paid separately in respect of the cash payments made under clause 3 above.

6. Holdings of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, do not carry any right of conversion into any future issue that may be made by the Government of India.

7. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 (other than applications through the Post Office) may be presented any day from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Friday, the 15th June 1917, to any of the following officers or persons:—

(1) The Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Provincial Accountant General or Comptroller,

(2) The Secretaries and Treasurers, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, at their Head Offices, or the Agents of these Banks at any Indian Branch, and

(3) Officers in charge of Government treasuries at district headquarters.

8. Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum.

9. Applications for the sum of Rs. 100 only must in all cases be accompanied by full payment, namely, Rs. 95 in the case of War Loan 1929—1947, and Rs. 100 in the case of War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922.

10. Applications for sums of Rs. 200 or more in War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922 may be either for:—

(a) Fully paid allotments, or

(b) Instalment allotments.

11. A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of cash applications bearing their stamp, but this commission will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Accountant General or any Bank or broker or any District Treasury.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

12. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

13. Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 23.

Notes—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1929-47 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

14. Amounts applying for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 13.

15. The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings banks account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

16. Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

17. Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

18. An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above.

19. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the convertor through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November, 1917, and before the 15th January, 1918,

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Post Office.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 and RS. 100 PAYABLE FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

20. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the 1st April, 1917, at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

21. These Certificates will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10 obtainable on payment of Rs. 7-12.
Rs. 20 obtainable on payment of Rs. 15-8.
Rs. 50 obtainable on payment of Rs. 38-12.
Rs. 100 obtainable on payment of Rs. 77-8.

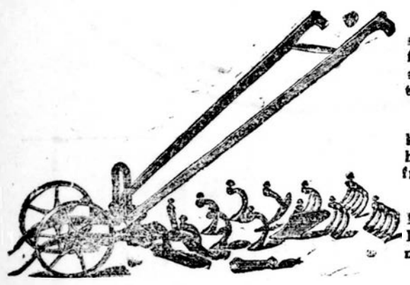
22. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years' period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

23. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent., 3½ per cent., or 4 per cent. Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

24. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

25. Forms of applications for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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